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VOL. 39.

# Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911

**COAL! COAL!**  
Hall & Walker  
1232 Government Street  
TELEPHONE 83

NO. 53

## ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors  
Shown by Tongue and Pen From  
Ocean to Ocean in Canada's  
Greatest Conflict.

The Tories are circulating pamphlets asking the workmen whether they want Eastern wages as well as Eastern prices for foodstuffs. The wage earner who thinks will stop and ask how is it that with foodstuffs so much cheaper in Seattle wages are higher than in Victoria and Vancouver. He will ask if there is any danger as the Tories claim, why that Eastern condition has not struck Seattle and other American coast cities. When he has thought for a few moments he will see that the game of the Tories is to fool the worker into the mistake of Mr. McBride and "raise the duty still higher." That is the way real danger comes.

## PAWING THE DUST.

(Montreal Witness.)

It is hard to see what good it does the protection cause to show that the most protected country in the world is suffering reverses and has been thereby forced to seek a measure of free trade. Curiously, this is alleged of the country whose potent charms are going to fascinate us till we drop willingly into its maw. The argument would tell in every way against the protectionist claim. Yet one paper has sent out its myrmidons to gather such matter in the United States. They, of course, had not to go far to get what they wanted. The first effect across the line, Buffalo and Detroit, were found to be going straight to the dogs. In Detroit one found just such a line of out-of-work as might be seen any day about some of our charities, and snapped it for his paper. "That's a fine line of bunk," elegantly remarked the superintendent of the state free employment bureau when he saw this evidence of Detroit's decadence. "The paper has photographed fifteen or twenty bums who wouldn't take a job if they could help it. See that man out there against the post. He has not done a day's work this year that I know of; yet there's all kinds of work that he could have had. His ambition is to do half a day's work for twenty-five cents and spend that for whiskey. There is work for every one that wants work. In the past two days close on three hundred men have been given good jobs. The applications for women are more than we can supply." All this is neither here nor there. The whole question is whether we want or not to sell to the United States for more than we now get and buy from them for less than we now pay. All the rest is dust in the eyes.

## THE "BRITISH-BORN."

(W. A. Frazer of Victoria, in Toronto Globe.)  
Here is the song of the "British-born"—the English-born:  
"Wide are the gates of my ocean ports,  
And free of the title my corn;  
I laugh in their beads when they threaten me;  
Here's a toast to the British-born."  
Here's the song of the British-born—the Canadian-born:  
"Wide are the fields of this golden land,  
And rich is the flush of the youthful morn;  
I laugh in my beard when they cuddle me,  
And walk erect like a British-born."

## POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

(London Advertiser.)  
And Mr. Poley of his paper company does not stand alone. Mr. Flavell, as president of the Davies Packing Company, has been depicting the future of that concern in the roughest hues, while as a politician he has prophesied blue ruin. It is the same thing with Mr. Foster and Mr. German. As directors of a great Ontario fruit company they have been advertising in Great Britain its unrivalled prospects, while as politicians at Ottawa they were wringing their hands over its impending destruction by the reciprocity pact. Not long ago Hon. Mr. Hanna spoke at Sarnia on the great developments bound to come in the canning industry, without considering for a moment the setback which as a politician he professes to fear, should the agreement become law.

## DR. CLARK ELECTED.

(Calgary Aliberton.)  
F. B. Reid, an American farmer on a large scale who has a big farm in the Olds district, was in the city Saturday. Interviewed by the Aliberton, Mr. Reid said he hoped reciprocity would be accepted by the Canadian people. If it was it would be a great thing for the western country. Not only from the good advantages that the farmer would obtain through the American market, but the country itself would develop faster, as reciprocity would be the means of bringing American farmers means of bringing American farmers to farm in this country. Speaking of the Olds riding, Mr. Reid said that as far as he knew, the present member, Dr. Clark, would have a comparatively easy time getting back again. He had not even heard of any opposition to him, and should he have any, the farmers in the Olds riding are solid for reciprocity.

## TO-DAY'S BASEBALL

**NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE**  
At Seattle—First inning: Vancouver, 0; Seattle, 0.  
Second inning: Vancouver, 0; Seattle, 1.  
Batteries—Gervais and Lewis; Wiggs and Whaling.  
At Portland—First inning: Tacoma, 0; Portland, 0.  
Second inning: Tacoma, 2; Portland, 0.  
Third inning: Tacoma, 0; Portland, 1.  
Batteries—Baker and Sleibt; Bloomfield and Moore.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
At Philadelphia—First Game.  
New York..... R. H. E.  
Philadelphia..... 2 10 3  
Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Moore and Madden. Eleven innings.  
At Pittsburgh—Second Game.  
New York..... R. H. E.  
Philadelphia..... 2 8 1  
Batteries—Marquard and Meyers; Stack and Madden.

First Game.  
Cincinnati..... R. H. E.  
Pittsburgh..... 3 9 2  
Batteries—Shanks and McLean; Leifeld and Gibson.

At Brooklyn—Second Game.  
Cincinnati..... R. H. E.  
Pittsburgh..... 4 8 5  
Batteries—Keefe, Humphreys and McLean; Severoid, Ames and Gibson.

Second Game.  
Boston..... R. H. E.  
Brooklyn..... 4 10 1  
Batteries—Brown and Eardican; Knetzer, Scanlon and Erwin.

First Game.  
Boston..... R. H. E.  
Brooklyn..... 5 7 1  
Batteries—Tyler, Griffin, Hogg and Kling; Burke and Bergen.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
At Chicago—First Game.  
Cleveland..... R. H. E.  
Chicago..... 2 9 3  
Batteries—Gregg and Smith; Walsh and Block.  
At Boston—First Game.  
Philadelphia..... R. H. E.  
Boston..... 1 5 1  
Batteries—Bender, Plank and Thomas; Cicotte and Carrigan.

Second Game.  
Philadelphia..... R. H. E.  
Boston..... 3 5 0  
Batteries—Plank and Thomas; Collins and Carrigan.

At New York—First Game.  
Washington..... R. H. E.  
New York..... 0 5 0  
Batteries—Groen, Becker and Street; Caldwell and Blair.

**FRENCH PROPOSALS MAY BE ACCEPTED**  
EXPECTED TO SOLVE MOROCCAN PROBLEM  
No Special Privileges for Germany—Great Britain and France Agree

Paris, Sept. 1.—While the French foreign office, it is understood, has not received any sure indication that Germany will accept the French proposals for a settlement of the Moroccan question, confidence is felt in an agreement because of the extent of compensations which are to be offered by France.

The real difficulty in the way of an early settlement, it is believed, lies in the special commercial and mining guarantees which Germany may seek in Morocco, as nothing can be given Germany in Morocco which Great Britain does not possess. Besides, anything like special privileges would afford endless occasions for the reopening of the controversy on questions of vital interest.

The French and British governments have reached the fullest mutual agreement on every phase of the Franco-German dispute.

Situation Complicated.  
Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Moroccan situation, with the return of M. Cambon, French ambassador, carrying fresh instructions from the French government, enters upon a new stage which it is hoped will be decisive. Herr von Kintner-Wachter, the foreign secretary, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who are both in Berlin, conferred at length during the day.

It is said the German government is in possession of the French view point and the general proposals of the French with reference to safeguarding Germany's commercial interests in Morocco are regarded as satisfactory, but the supplement of details is complicated by the compensation question. This probably will entail a prolonged discussion.

**A BOON TO CONSUMERS**  
A scare-crow is an object designed to frighten poor creatures who do not know any better, from partaking of something they want very badly.

The scare-crows erected by the Tories to prevent the people from getting something they want very badly, namely, cheaper food, are really insulting to the intelligence of our people.

The man who tells you that you must not have anything to do with the United States, even in the most casual way, but who will barter away tremendous areas of timber and agricultural lands to foreign speculators, apparently does not believe that example is better than precept.

In spite of tariff walls almost half of our trade is with the United States. You cannot buck the laws of nature.

The stronger each unit of the Empire, the stronger will be the Empire. Let each unit expand according to its best requirements.

Opponents of Reciprocity say that everything is in a most satisfactory condition, and that everybody has all that he can reasonably ask for, and yet at the same time they are moving Heaven and earth to prejudice the minds of the great Angus shog in Montreal. The commission, however, did not care to go behind the affidavit of Sir William Whyte, who had declared that all of the property mentioned was required for the company.

**RAILWAY COMMISSION**  
C. P. R. Granted Permission to Expropriate Land At Coquitlam.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—The railway commission to-day gave the C. P. R. permission to expropriate for railway purposes all lands it says it requires in Coquitlam for new terminals there.

There were many objections of farmers and others holding land in that vicinity who declared that the railway wanted the land for other than for railway purposes, because the tract proposed for the shops was four times as large as the area of the great Angus shog in Montreal. The commission, however, did not care to go behind the affidavit of Sir William Whyte, who had declared that all of the property mentioned was required for the company.



TAKING HIS "MEDICINE"

**MUST VACATE HOUSES.**  
Notices Served By Company on Miners At Coal Creek and Michel.

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 1.—Notices were served on all the occupants of the coal company's houses at Coal Creek yesterday evening to vacate within thirty days. This was done in regular legal form by the legal representatives of the company. Nothing is known as to the probable action of the miners affected.

The same action has been taken at Michel.

## ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—One of the most interesting prosecutions which has come before the local court commenced yesterday when Joseph Black and Fred Kroger were charged with manslaughter. About one month ago a scaffold in the C. P. R. yards collapsed, precipitating John Feborowicz to his death. The coroner's jury found that there had been negligence in the construction of the scaffold. It has since been learned that Black and Kroger built it. The present charge is the result. The case was remanded for a week.

## KILLED BY TRAIN.

Mahone, N. S., Sept. 1.—Florence Lantz, aged 17, is dead and Whitney Hamm, aged 20, will die as the result of an accident here last night. Miss Lantz slipped from the Halifax Southwestern railway platform under the wheels of an excursion train, dragging Hamm with her. The girl was instantly killed.

## STEAMER ABANDONED.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1.—It was reported to-day that the liner Lexington, wrecked off the mouth of the Edisto river, has been abandoned by Captain Connelly and his crew of 43 men. The passengers were brought here yesterday by the revenue cutter Yamacraw.

## STEAMER BURNED.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Wireless reports received here late yesterday afternoon from the steamer Oklahoma, bound from New York to Port Arthur, Texas, tell of the burning of an unidentified schooner at sea. Only the mizenmast of the schooner was standing when the Oklahoma passed her. The Oklahoma tried vainly to make out the name of the vessel and searched the rough seas in the vicinity in an equally vain endeavor to locate the crew.

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## SPEND NIGHT AT SEA IN OPEN BOAT

**ELEVEN PERSONS RESCUED BY LIFE SAVERS**  
Unidentified Schooner Was Destroyed by Fire—No Trace of Crew

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 1.—Captain H. H. Sampson, his wife, two children, and a crew of seven men of the schooner Josie B. Burt, were rescued to-day by the crew of the Little English Harbor life-saving station after having spent a perilous night on a yawl boat at the mercy of the sea.

The schooner foundered about seven miles off Barnegate. The Barnegate light could be seen by the shipwrecked crew, but they could make little headway in the wicked sea which was running. During the entire night the rain and wind beat on the helpless crew and the woman and children.

When day broke the yawl was seen by the life-savers. The power boat was pushed into the raging surf and quick time was made to the yawl.

## CONSCIENCE MONEY.

London, Ont., Sept. 1.—Secretary Hunt, of the Western Fair Association, has received \$1 in conscience money from a man who now resides in Vancouver, but who says he is a former Londoner. He declares that when he was a boy he stole into the fair grounds on several occasions, and that the matter has been troubling him. To ease his conscience he sent the money to the secretary.

## A FORGERY OR A FAKE?

A few days ago the Times warned the public that anything appearing in the Colonist from that time until after the 21st of September would be absolutely unworthy of credence. This warning was based upon past experience. Yesterday attention was called to article alleged to have been printed in the Chicago Democrat, the only newspaper of that political faith published in the commercial capital of Illinois. Never having heard of the Chicago Democrat, we endeavored by consulting authorities to ascertain the status of this alleged leading Democratic newspaper. In the midst of perplexity an old Ontario boy who had resided for many years in Chicago, now a resident of Victoria and a Conservative in political faith, volunteered the information that the Democrat newspaper in question is merely a blackmailing sheet issued and controlled by a notorious gambler and that its opinions can be purchased by anyone willing to pay the price. Voters may draw their own conclusions as to the cost to "the interests" opposed to reciprocity of the article credited to the Chicago Democrat, which appeared in the Colonist suggesting that the abolition of taxes upon food products would lead to annexation. But the Times desired to confirm the opinion of the Victoria Conservative already mentioned in regard to the status of the Chicago Democrat, and in response to an inquiry received the following dispatch:

Chicago, Ills., Aug. 31.

Robert Dunn,  
Editor Times,  
Victoria, B. C.

There may be a paper called the Chicago Democrat published here, but I have neither heard of nor seen it. If it exists it is a profound secret as far as the real newspapers of Chicago are concerned.

J. KEELEY,  
Editor Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune, as every newspaper man knows, is one of the leading newspapers of the west and one of the most influential journals in the United States. Is it not too early in the game to commence the publication of fakes and forgeries?

## SECHLT UNFIT FOR SOOKE RUN

**COURT OF INQUIRY GIVES DECISION IN LOCAL CASE**

Shipping Board of Inspection Recommended—Wreck Due to Carrying Deck Cargo

The court of Marine enquiry this morning handed down its finding in the inquiry regarding the loss of the steamer Sechelt, which foundered off Beecher Bay March 24 last, saying that the vessel was not fitted for the Victoria-Sooke run and that Inspector of Hulls John C. Kinghorn should not have given permission for the vessel to take that run.

It is held the route should not be classed as within "the inland waters" and that a grave error was made in doing this according to sec. 72 of the Canada Shipping act. The additional superstructure is held to have tended to lessen her original stability, and the court holds that the inspectors should, if necessary, satisfy themselves by actual test that the stability of the vessel has not been jeopardized.

The court condemns the fact that although the Sechelt was taken from the Vancouver-Sechelt run to a more dangerous one the inspectors did not inspect her before she commenced that run, holds that there was an open violation of secs. 539 and 594 and that the vessel was really running on a route for which she had no certificate, as verbal permission had been given, and recommends that additional inspectors should be appointed, bringing into effect a board of inspection for B. C. which would pass on all ships plying in B. C. waters.

(Concluded on page 12.)

## WILL RUSH WORK IN THIS CITY

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY HAS AGGRESSIVE POLICY**


Stores Commissioner Says Extensions Will Be Rapidly Carried Out

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Commissioner Burbridge, of the Hudson's Bay Company, gave a most emphatic denial to the report that the company had abandoned for an indefinite time its policy of "building extensions" throughout the west.

In reply to an inquiry to-day he said with great deliberation: "The policy of rapid extensions of buildings throughout the west by the Hudson's Bay Co. has not been modified. At Calgary work will be resumed shortly when the amended plans are sent back from Toronto. We will also rush construction at Victoria, Regina and every other point in the west where we had previously planned these extensions. This, of course, also applies to Winnipeg."

## TENDERS FOR TERMINALS.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—More than half a dozen tenders were received to-day by the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals at Quebec, which will cost about \$1,000,000. The contract will not be let for a week or ten days, however, as the terms of various bids have to be looked into.



### TO-NIGHT'S MEETINGS

**RALPH SMITH, LIBERAL CANDIDATE**  
Will address the electors of Saanich on Reciprocity and other issues, at CEDAR HILL TEMPERANCE HALL.

**SPEAKERS:**  
**RALPH SMITH W. W. BAER**

**WARD ONE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION**  
All Liberals of Victoria West will meet in the VICTORIA WEST ATHLETIC ROOMS, CATHARINE STREET, Important business—All welcome.  
A. W. CURRIE, President. E. S. WOODWARD, Secretary.

**WARD THREE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION**  
All Liberals in Spring Ridge section of Ward 3 will meet in ODD FELLOWS HALL, FERNWOOD ROAD, AT 8 P. M.  
J. F. BELBEN, Chairman.

All Liberals west of Fernwood Road in Ward 3 will meet in CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, CORMORANT ST., AT 8 P. M.  
All invited, important business.  
JAMES BELL, Chairman. DONALD MUNRO, Secretary.

**WARD FIVE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION**  
A SPECIAL MEETING of all active Liberals in Ward Five is called for TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK  
In the LIBERAL ROOMS, CORMORANT STREET.  
HUGH KENNEDY, President. H. L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

**THE A B C OF RECIPROCITY**  
Will be explained to the electors of Ward Three in ODD FELLOWS HALL, FERNWOOD ROAD  
OR  
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK  
BY W. W. BAER  
A Round Table-Talk Will Follow.  
J. F. BELBEN, Chairman.

**ESQUIMALT LIBERAL MEETINGS**  
A Roaring Smoker  
AT SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME  
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK  
The best Speeches, Music, Songs, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco and Refreshments. Everybody welcome.

**HEAR RALPH SMITH AND OTHERS**  
AT COLWOOD HALL, COLWOOD  
FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 8TH AT 8 O'CLOCK  
METCHOSIN HALL, METCHOSIN, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK  
CHARTER'S HALL, SOOKE, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, AT 8 O'CLOCK  
J. C. McINTOSH, President. H. W. PAULINE, Secretary.



## Rexall Remedies

We have a full line of these preparations.

Don't be told that you can't get Rexall preparations here. When you want any Rexall goods, call at



## CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

Our Prices Are Reasonable

We are prompt, we are careful, and we use the best in our work. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

Now Is Your Chance for Preserving Peaches  
**\$1 Per Crate \$1**

Windsor Grocery Company  
Opposite Post Office. Government Street.

## SAVE STRENGTH WORRY MONEY

BY USING AN

## Electric Iron

FREE TRIAL FOR TEN DAYS

Anywhere there is a light socket you can take your Iron, and in a jiffy you are ready to work.

Phone us, we make prompt delivery.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 1609 P. O. BOX 1580

## COPAS & YOUNG

THE FIRM THAT MADE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY PRICES and saved YOU many a dollar. SUPPORT THEM.

INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, the most popular butter of the day; 3 lbs.	\$1.00
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR 20-pound sack	\$1.15
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR Per sack	\$1.65
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP 9 cakes for	25c
DR. PRICE'S OR ROYAL BAKING POWDER 12-ounce can	35c
CREAM OF WHEAT Per packet	20c
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS 8-pound sack	35c
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR Quart bottle	15c
COX'S GELATINE Per packet	10c

## Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Grocery Dept. Phones 94, 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

Quick Delivery

CHOICE FIR DOORS Large stock, new designs, lowest prices. Both front and interior doors. Grates, Mantels, Tiles, etc.

Moore & Whittington, Lumber, Mrs. and Dealers  
Factory and show rooms 2614-2620 Bridge Street. Phone 2697

## Victoria West

If you are looking for a house, I have several good buys in this locality at very easy terms, or can build you one to suit any purse.

The only lot in Barleith that can be bought at **\$1,000**

T. REDDING

Phones 2206 and L1293.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 1.—5 a. m.—A high area still holds off the Coast, with another area central over Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The low pressure area is central over the Mississippi states. Fair weather is general on the Pacific slope, while in the prairie provinces rain has fallen at Winnipeg and Minnedosa, and a thunderstorm occurred at the latter. Normal temperatures are general in these districts.

## Forecasts.

For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate westerly winds, fair and warm.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, fair and warm.

Reports at 5 a. m.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 51; minimum, 51; wind, 3 miles N. W.; weather, part cloudy.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 46; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles W.; rain, .04; weather, clear.

Winnipeg—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, 10 miles N. E.; rain, .20; weather, clear.

## Victoria Daily Weather.

Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Thursday:

## Temperature.

Highest.....71  
Lowest.....51  
Average.....62  
Bright sunshine, 6 hours 48 minutes.  
General state of weather, fair.

## FOR FALLING HAIR

You Run No Risk When You Use This Remedy.

We promise you that, if your hair is falling out, and you have not let it go too far, you can repair the damage already done by using Rexall "33" Hair Tonic, with persistency and regularity, for a reasonable length of time. It is a scientific, cleansing, antiseptic, germicidal preparation, that destroys microbes, stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, promotes hair nourishment, removes dandruff and restores hair health. It is as pleasant to use as pure water, and it is delicately perfumed. It is a real toilet necessity.

We want you to try Rexall "33" Hair Tonic with our promise that it will cost you nothing unless you are perfectly satisfied with its use. It comes in two sizes, prices, 50c and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store, D. E. Campbell, corner Fort Street and Douglas Street.

## SECOND

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**\$125**

WITH USUAL GUARANTEE



OPPOSITE POST OFFICE  
809 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA B.C.

## NO STRIKE OF MEN AT DIGBY ISLAND

D. L. Gillespie Makes Direct Denial of Distorted Story in Morning Colonist

D. L. Gillespie, Manager of the Pacific Coast Construction Company, building marine buoy at Digby Island, close to the Times this morning, to contradict a maliciously false article appearing in the Colonist of to-day and headed, "Strike of Carpenters at Digby Island." The article in the Colonist says:

"A strike of carpenters at the new marine and fisheries depot at Digby Island, close to Prince Rupert, has brought out features which indicate that the Liberal government has been giving the workmen at the marine and fisheries depot anything but a square deal."

"The facts are that on Wednesday last, all of the carpenters engaged on the marine depot work, signed a petition asking for an eight-hour day, with \$5 wage, instead of a nine-hour day. What the signers of the petition requested was simply the standard rate of pay, and the standard number of hours per day."

"The petition was absolutely refused by the president of the Pacific Coast Construction Company, so yesterday the men walked out. The city of Prince Rupert, and the province of British Columbia work under the eight-hour system, but the Dominion authorities hold out for the nine, and the Digby Island difficulty is an illustration of this fact."

"The object of the publication of such an article is obviously to induce laboring men that the Dominion government is not dealing fairly with men in its employ. How far this is from the truth is shown by the company's contract in the following schedule, which gives the wages paid on the government work at Digby Island:

Concrete workers, \$3 per day.  
Carpenters, \$5 per day.  
Blacksmiths, \$4.50 per day.  
Painters, \$5 per day.  
Plumbers, \$5.50 per day.  
Bricklayers, \$6 per day.  
Engineers, \$4.50 per day.  
Firemen, \$3 per day.  
Machinists, \$4.50 per day.  
Laborers, \$3 per day.

It will be seen that this wage scale is very high in comparison with the general wage scale in operation in many parts of British Columbia, and in spite of this in some instances good men are paid more than this scale.

The attempt of the Tory papers to play to the workmen's gallery by false statements must fail when the facts are made public.

As to the strike of workers at Digby Island, Mr. Gillespie states there is not a word of truth in the report. The men made a demand for still higher pay, were refused and told that the present rate must rule, and if they would not work for that money they could quit and after trying all round Prince Rupert to obtain employment, the men found that no wages equal to those paid on the public works was obtainable, every man returned and asked for his old place to be given back. Some of them were taken back, but in many cases their places were filled by other competent men who were ready to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity this opened.

Mr. Gillespie states that the office at Victoria is constantly besieged by men who are desirous of going north on this very work. The contemptible misstatement of the facts in this case with a view to discrediting the government is only of the same piece as the persistent perversion of incidents by the morning paper.

## GRISelda CONCERT.

Many Prominent People Have Promised Their Patronage.

Madame Griselda is arranging what should prove to be a most enjoyable concert, to be given at the Alexandra club next Friday evening, Sept. 8. E. H. Russell will act as accompanist and Paul Edmunds, the well-known local baritone, will also assist, his numbers including the famous "Prologue" from "Il Pagliaccio" and the Toreador Song, from "Carmen."

Madame Griselda's beautiful voice has been heard in many different parts of the world. In far-away India she met with great success. Writing of her, The Englishman, of Calcutta, says: "Added to the art which has taught her to best use her great gift, she possesses the power which no teacher can give her—the power of sympathy. The quality and strength of her high notes was beyond all criticism."

The following ladies and gentlemen have graciously accorded their patronage to Madame Griselda: The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Paterson, the Premier and Mrs. McBride, Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Pooley, Hon. James and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, the Chief Justice of British Columbia and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbride.

## OLD MILL BURNED.

New Westminster, Aug. 31.—Fire the other day destroyed the saw mill of the Serpentine Lumber Company, situated on the Townline road in Surrey, about 4 or 5 miles from this city. The blaze started in the dry kiln but from what cause, is a mystery since the mill had been shut down for a week and no steam had been during that time forced into the kiln. The plant is a total loss, only part of the \$5,000 cost being covered by insurance. "This saw mill is one of the oldest in the district."

## NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria I intend to apply for a transfer of the liquor license held by me for the Western Hotel, 1233 Store street, Victoria, B. C., to Frederick E. Clark, of Victoria, B. C.  
Dated at Victoria, B. C., 28 July, 1911.  
Witness: H. B. ROBERTSON.

## VICTORIA LOST FOUR WICKETS FOR THIRTY

L. S. V. York Hit in Mouth by Ball and Medical Attention is Needed

Victoria went in to bat this morning at the Hospital cricket ground against the Frankford team, from Philadelphia, and at lunch adjournment had lost 4 wickets for 30 runs owing to the fine bowling of Fellows & Wadd.

H. Gillespie was dismissed for a single, Alexis Martin succumbed before he was out and with only 3 to his credit. F. G. Marshall made but 2 and W. York was run out when he had scored 5.

Sholto Gillespie and L. S. V. York got together and stopped the riot for a short time, when York was hit in the mouth by a well-bowled ball which bounced on the pitch. The accident occurred shortly before lunch and the adjournment was agreed to while York went up to the hospital to have his injury attended to. The total of 30 included 7 sundries. Fellows secured two wickets and Wadd one.

## SHOT AT WRONG MARK.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1.—According to a report which has caused intense interest in naval circles, Admiral Oettershausen, commanding the Atlantic fleet, has demanded that the captain of the battleship Delaware explain how it was that the repair ship Panther, with 600 men on board was three times endangered last Monday by shells from the Delaware.

The Delaware had been firing upon the sunken San Marcos in Tanager Sound, and it is declared that seven miles away the Panther's rig made her look like the sunken San Marcos.

The gun crew of the Delaware, it is alleged, fired their 31st, 32nd and 33rd shots at the Panther by mistake, the first striking within 125 yards, the second within 100 yards, and the third within 75 yards of the repair ship. This made things so interesting for the Panther that its wireless was put in operation and the firing suddenly ceased.



Revenue Producer on Yates Street

Yates street, in the opinion of one of our wealthy and travelled citizens, will be the finest thoroughfare in the Pacific Northwest. To buy for the future, buy on Yates. We have 62½ ft. near Vancouver, yielding \$60 per month, on which we can offer terms of one-fifth cash; balance over four years. Price

**\$25,000**

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Hugh Kennedy, Manager

## HUDSON'S BAY

## Vat 4 Whisky

THE EPICURE'S WHISKY

Best Pro- curable **\$7.50** Per Gallon

WE DELIVER

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## DO IT IN VICTORIA

## HOME-SEEKERS

Home seekers will do well to investigate the following described home to-day:

Seven room house, with full size basement, exceptionally well built throughout. With this is included a gas range and heater. The lot is 60x120, with a number of fruit trees and bush fruits, close to two car lines. Price on good terms only **\$4,800**

Monk & Monteith  
639 FORT ST. PHONE 1402

## Ladies' Underwear

Remarkable Values at

**25c**

Our ability of giving the highest possible value for the lowest possible sum is indeed clearly shown in this line of Ladies' Vests with long sleeves and high neck, edged and trimmed in self embroidery, full fashioned, and they come in either white or grey. And the price is **25c** only.

## OTHER UNDERWEAR

You can always find here a pleasing range of Watson's, Penman's, Turnbull's and Peerless brands of quality underwear, and then, too, we have a full stock of CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' UNDERWEAR to which we pay just as much attention as to yours.

## ROBINSON & ANDREWS

642 and 644 YATES ST. THE CASH DRY GOODS STORE PHONES 656 AND 657

Victoria Shoe Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
Will commence collecting and delivering REPAIRS on Monday, Aug. 7. Prompt and neat, at moderate charges. Express motor van.  
Depot 726 Yates St. Phone 1667

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 1.—J. Lloyd Magnus, cashier of the baggage departments of the Union depot, telephoned Tuesday night to Miss Nina Joyce, whom he was to marry next week, that he had a headache and intended rowing on the Willamette river to cure. Yesterday his boat, right side up and containing his coat and lantern was found, but no trace of Magnus has been revealed by a diligent search. Magnus was a strong swimmer and it is not thought possible that he was drowned. His account at the depot was declared satisfactory.

E Phone 946 B

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Inside of city limits

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High lots, splendid view

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Moving to Our  
**SALE** Commodious  
New Quarters in the New  
Sayward Building we are Giv-  
ing a Reduction of One-Fifth.  
**REDFERN & SONS**  
Oldest Diamond and Jewelry House in Western Canada  
1009 Government Street  
Victoria, B. C.

We Have Just Received a Carload Shipment of  
**Best Oakum**  
and Have Included a Quantity of  
**Plumbers' Oakum**  
for Which We Shall be Pleased to Have Your Enquiries  
**E. B. MARVIN & COMPANY**  
202 Wharf Street, Foot of Bastion

**BLACK and GALVANIZED**  
**IRON PIPE**  
A complete stock now on hand.

**E. G. Prior & Company, Ltd., Ly.**  
Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops, B. C.

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Established 1817.  
Capital, all paid up \$14,400,000.00  
Reserve \$12,000,000.00  
Undivided Profits \$881,561.44  
Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., and G.C.V.O.,  
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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.  
**SAVINGS BANK.**  
Interest Allowed on Deposits at Highest Current Rates.  
Correspondents in all Parts of the World.  
**A. J. C. GALLETTY** - - - - - Manager, Victoria

**BELOW MARKET PRICE**  
TWO LOTS, WALNUT STREET.....\$600  
TWO LOTS, OLIVER STREET.....\$850  
FOUR LOTS, WILMOT PLACE.....\$3,600  
TWO LOTS, CLIVE DRIVE.....\$950  
**HOWELL, PAYNE & CO., LTD.**  
Phone 1780 1219 Langley Street

PHONE 272 **COLEMAN & EVANS** 613 PANDORA AV.  
LIMITED  
HYDRATED LIME  
REINFORCING STEEL, TRIANGLE MESH,  
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HIGH GRADE FOUNDRY COKE  
CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLACKSMITH COAL

**Mount Edwards**  
Vancouver Street  
New and Modern Apartment House  
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**P. MANIER**  
ART DECORATOR  
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& COMMERCIAL  
**SIGN**  
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1408 Broad Street  
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**FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.**  
Vancouver, Aug. 31.—Carl Lauder, a messenger boy, and Tom Sing, a Chinaman, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Judge McInnes for luring a white woman, Mrs. Meyers, into the Chinese quarter and keeping her imprisoned in an opium den for four days. The police learned by chance that a white woman was being kept in the house and raided the place. During her imprisonment Mrs. Meyers was given nothing to eat except an occasional glass of milk.

**Curina Cream Cures**  
Sunburn, chaps, roughness of the skin, and other troubles. It provides the nutriment necessary to keep the face and hands soft, healthy and beautiful. An excellent preparation to use after shaving, 25c and 50c per bottle.  
**Hall's Drug Store**  
Corner Texas and Douglas Streets  
Telephone 301.

**TO WELCOME NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL**  
Three Thousand Veterans Will Take Part in Reception to Duke of Connaught

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The Duke of Connaught will arrive about the middle of October to take his position as Governor-General of Canada. He will be greeted by three thousand veterans of the Fenian raid of 1866-7. This statement is made on the authority of Captain J. H. Patterson, president of the Federal Veterans' Association, who has been arranging the reception by veterans. The Duke is well known as a veteran of the campaign referred to, and he has already shown his interest in the association formed by his comrades. Veterans who will take part in the Duke's reception will come from all over the country and will form a picturesque company of grizzled warriors at the reception.

**REORGANIZATION OF STANDARD OIL**

New Jersey Corporation Ceases to Control Subsidiary Concerns

New York, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey yesterday passed out of existence so far as its present form and functions are concerned. This famous corporation has ceased officially to carry on its operations as the head of a vast organization whose activities reach into almost every part of the world. In obedience to the decree of dissolution of the supreme court, it is relinquishing control of the subsidiary concerns, and yesterday was the date set for the ending of the old regime. With the order of this business, the company's books containing the list of stockholders closed yesterday and the stock of its subsidiary companies will be distributed among the stockholders in the parent organization of record at that time. The work of apportioning the company's holdings of the stock of more than 30 subsidiaries affected will occupy at least three months; it is said, so that the re-adjustment will not be completed prior to December 1. Standard Oil was traded in yesterday at about \$25 per share, transactions being restricted to cash dealings. A bid of \$210 a share for Standard Oil "ex-subsidiaries," or without rights to participation in the distribution of subsidiaries, was made by a venturesome trader "on the curb," but as no intelligent applicant could be made of the worth of the stock when divested of its outside holdings, the offer was not accepted.

The New Jersey company, in addition to acting as the holding corporation, conducts a large oil business and extensive property holdings. The company, however, has never made a public report and the opportunity has afforded no gauging of the value of its business and its tangible assets. An official of the company said yesterday that the only element of doubt as to the general effect of re-organization of the present stockholders lay in the ability of the constituent companies operating independently to produce so large a total of profits as has been possible under the present form of management. As to whether this can be done, he said, only the future will disclose.

**CASE OF DR. HAZZARD**  
British Vice-Consul Brings Action to Secure Property of Late Claire Williamson

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1.—On an affidavit sworn to by British vice-consul C. E. Lucian Agassiz here yesterday, Prosecuting Attorney Thomas Stevenson, Kitsap county, will ask the superior court at Port Orchard for an order compelling Dr. Linda Burford Hazzard, the starvation specialist, to appear and show cause why she should not surrender clothing and other property belonging to the estate of the late Claire Williamson. Miss Williamson, an English woman, died under Mrs. Hazzard's treatment and in consequence the woman physician is awaiting trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. Following the Englishwoman's death

**What 90c and 10c Will Buy**  
**TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW**

The following are not just "special" prices; instead they are "clearing" prices on a few odds and ends that are to be cleared out by closing time on Saturday.

**Regular 25c Values for 10c**  
LAWN JABOTS, trimmed with lace insertion and lace edging. 10c  
Price ..... 10c  
LACE FRONTS, with collars trimmed with lace insertion. 10c  
Price ..... 10c  
**Regular 50c and 75c Values for 10c**  
BELTS, IN SILK, LEATHER AND TINSELS, all shades, Reg. up to 75c each, for ..... 10c  
SAILOR COLLARS, trimmed with lace embroidery. Price, 10c each ..... 10c  
SILK FOUR-IN-HAND TIES, in black with silk embroidery of helio and purple. 10c  
ODD LOT OF MUSLIN AND SILK BOWS, also TIES AND COLLARS. Reg. up to 50c each, for ..... 10c



We Court Comparison

Just In—Our New Line of  
**"NEMO" CORSETS**

**Handsome Scarfs Cheap Here**

Values up to \$3.75 for 90c  
HANDSOME PARQUINETTE SCARFS of black satin with colored linings in green, white, apricot, pink and royal blue. Reg. up to \$3.75, for 90c  
**Regular up to \$2.50 for 90c**  
Comprising a line of CHIFFON SCARFS in pinks, greens, helios, navies and browns. Reg. up to \$2.50, for 90c  
A number of SHOT NET RUCHINGS in blues, greens, browns and black and white. Reg. up to \$2.50, for 90c  
**Regular \$1.50 for 90c**  
THE NEW CREPE DE CHINE GIRDLES, in many fancy effects. Reg. \$1.50 each, for 90c  
The new arrivals of Evening Dresses and Gowns are disclosing some of the loveliest creations ever received in this Western country. Prices, too, are so reasonable, that we shall undoubtedly enjoy a tremendous business in this section.

**Campbell's**

The Fashion Centre

**THINKING THEMES**  
BY DR. FRANK CRANE

Stuck! A good old Saxonish word. Sounds like it feels. No one who has not been mired in an Illinois country road, with the horse unable to budge, and the buggy huddled deep in the blackest, glueyest mud on any planet, and five miles from any where, and the rain falling, and a bone-cold November wind searching the vital, no one, I say, who has not had this experience, as I have, can know the length and breadth and height and depth and the unutterable contents of the word—Stuck!



And would it not be a good idea for them that are stuck to say so? Have you not heard the parson when his mind has entirely ceased to move, and he uttered sentence after sentence, as a bird in a trap beats its wings? How much better, instead of going on, it would be to say, "Brethren, I'm stuck. Let us sing hymn twenty-three." Have you not read books by authors who had not the smallest thing in the world to say, and wrote on and on, as a locomotive whose wheels slip? And have you not been in places where you were mired, stranded, transfixed, in no wise able to know what to do, nor how to do it? Here's to all baffled, non-plussed, helpless and hopeless folk, who must Do Something when there is Nothing to do! My records!

**MORMONS EXPELLED.**

Kanarr, Ia., Sept. 1.—Two elders of the Mormon church left this city about with the din of many dishes echoing in their ears. The elders were making proselyting speeches when a crowd of women beating vigorously on kitchen tinware, created such a pandemonium that the speakers could not be heard. Mormon sympathizers sought to repel the assault by throwing water on the women, but at this point their husbands and brothers took a hand and after lively huffs the meeting was broken up. A few members of the diaphan brigade were out again yesterday beating quickstep time to the departure of the missionaries.

**CANDIDATES NOMINATED.**

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Hon. Dr. Beland, postmaster-general, has been selected as Liberal candidate against M. Lesperance in Montmagny, and will also run in his own county of Beauce, for which he will sit in the event of being elected for both constituencies.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The Liberals of East Toronto have nominated James Pearson, a barrister, to contest the riding. This will make a three-cornered fight, the other candidates being Joseph Russell running as an independent Conservative, and A. E. Kemp, the straight Conservative candidate.

Brandon, Sept. 1.—Edmund Fulcher,

vice-president of the Trades and Labor Council of Brandon, and a prominent Socialist, leaves to-day for Macleod, Alta., where he has consented to run as a Socialist candidate, making a three-cornered fight with Warnock, Liberal, and Herron, Conservative. Fulcher ran in North Winnipeg at the last provincial elections.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—It was announced yesterday that Hon. Rudolph Lemieux has consented to become a candidate in Rouville, Hon. L. P. Brodeur's old constituency.

—The Marble Baths Shaving Parlor, Sayward Block, Douglas Street. Finest in City.

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What's the Use of Waiting Try Our Easy Payment Plan

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## RULE THE PEOPLE.

From one end of Canada to the other there is terror in the hearts of the opposition lest the people should exercise their rights and pronounce their independence in the approaching election. The leaders of the Conservative party—if there are any real leaders—fear to trust the people. Their theory is that the people must be ruled or they will go astray. They fail to give the masses credit for the possession of common sense. We do not recall a campaign in Canada in which such strenuous efforts have been put forth to terrify the electors. One is amazed that a simple circumstance under which two adjacent nations confer and agree upon a schedule of tariffs governing the interchange of natural products could be tortured by such an alarmist campaign.

Had Canada decided to lower her tariff walls to the same level as is proposed under reciprocity there would have been no annexation cry, as it is understood that tariff subjects are legitimate matters for parliament to deal with. There might have been opposition by the Tories to the reduction of the customs duties, for this is the real secret of their whole grievance, but there could have been no annexation or other disloyalty cry.

Had the United States decided to lower their cruelly high tariff to the level of the agreed reduction there could have been no power or influence to prevent them. In fact the Tories reiterate that Americans intend to do this whether Canada likes it or not. There could have been no intimation of trade complications if both these reductions had taken place without one nation consulting the other.

How much better—since the day of high tariffs is inevitably past—that two nations, each proposing a reduction in their customs duty, should get together and agree upon a common schedule.

And why not? Simply because "the interests" realize that a deduction in tariffs will relax their hold on the people. Their power to manage them and compel them to pay double will be gone. So long as they are in tariff shackles "the interests" can manage them, but when their shackles are broken the preserves of "the interests" will be trampled.

The Tory theory in every nation and in every age has been the theory that the people must be "ruled" and, of course, the right to rule them belongs to the Tories. Toryism is the absolute and uncompromising foe of democracy, or the free expression of convictions and assertion of their rights by the people.

It is a war to the death this time. It is what Mr. Borden properly called "to the bitter end." Let the Tory protective policy be once shattered and the voice of the people in Canada is now so strong that no class will, as a class, ever rule again. The approaching election is the People's time to speak and we predict that they will do it with such emphasis that their mandate will be unmistakable. The whole question to be settled is whether the people are to be free to trade where they like or whether their trade and commerce is to be limited by the rule of those bosses, who, throughout centuries of British history, have ever been the unrelenting masters of the people when they have held the reins of power.

## LOSING HIS CONTROL.

Hon. Richard McBride is finding out gradually but more emphatically every day that he is losing his wizard power over the electorate of British Columbia. This was evinced at the meeting in Victoria at which Col. Prior announced in the very beginning that Mr. McBride could not reach the meeting "until about a quarter past nine." The studied pose with which the premier hides behind the wings until the exact psychological moment for the pre-digested cheers to be released on his appearance is becoming tiresome to the people. They are giving evidences of the fact that they regard it as too cheap a performance even for a free performance. But it is not so much in these superficialities which, after all, do but accentuate the premier's vanity, that the evidences of the premier's waning power is manifest. His addresses are becoming lamentably weak. He is a disappointment to strangers who have been tutored to expect great things. They say uncomplimentary things after it is all over. They claim that he is innocent of political economy and that he has no master mind in matters that affect the development of a growing nation.

Nor do these tokens of shattered

majesty confine themselves to Victoria. Mr. McBride made a serious mistake when at Nanaimo he manifested annoyance at some evidences that Mr. Ralph Smith had a few friends in his audience. He even expressed his disgust at the audience for their manifestations of confidence in Mr. Smith, and his sneer at the people was quite as much an evidence of his wounded vanity as that one he made in Victoria when a previous speaker had kept him waiting "forty minutes" for his well rehearsed debut. At Ladysmith he fared no better last night and to-day he returns to the capital with a sadder if not wiser reflection that, however well his machine may be oiled for manipulation of provincial campaigns, when federal issues are at stake he is not the man of the hour.

## INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

There is a dignity in independent journalism. Every independent newspaper in Canada is advocating reciprocity. The Hamilton Herald, which is the junior Conservative organ of the ambitious city of Ontario, is among these. Its opposition to reciprocity has been very mild from the beginning of the campaign, but it has lately been manifesting impatience with the Conservative organs because of their insistent declaration that annexation will be the inevitable outcome of reciprocity. It is commendable in the respect that it knows the facts of Canadian history and does not pervert them for partisan reasons, as does the local Conservative organ. There is another difference between the Hamilton Conservative paper and the local Tory newspaper. The Hamilton Herald began the month of May with stirring articles denouncing the annexation cry as an insult to the intelligence of all Canadians, but acting under the instructions of its Tory bosses, it has completely absorbed itself and is now in the anguishing position of publishing every day the species of articles which in May it sneered at.

The Herald rises above partisan shackles or boss command and speaks with a candor that sets it on a high pinnacle of independence far outstriking the pusillanimous self-condemned policy of Victoria's morning organ. Here is what it says:

"By no class is the attempt to discredit reciprocity by raising the annexation cry resented more than by the farmers of the prairie provinces. They resent it all the more keenly because they realize that it was largely in response to their demands that the reciprocity agreement was made. One of them, evidently a farmer from Britain—C. S. Watkins, of Langhain, Man.—writes to the London Daily Mail protesting against the notion that reciprocity is likely to affect the loyalty of the western Canadian farmers. On the contrary, he writes: 'Keep us apart and not let us trade freely with our nearest neighbor and we might begin to want to put in our lot with the United States. Reciprocity lessens the danger of annexation and does not increase it. Let me say with emphasis that King George has no more loyal subjects than western farmers. We will not take a back seat from anyone on loyalty to the flag, neither do we need protected manufacturers and other class interests to try and teach us loyalty.'

"There are historical reasons for believing that Mr. Watkins's opinion may be a reasonable one. Some sixty years ago there was a strong annexation movement in Canada, and some very influential men actively participated in it. It had its origin in the discontent which followed the introduction of free trade in Britain and the consequent removal of the special privileges which Canada had enjoyed in the British market. Shut out from the markets of the United States, Canadian trade languished, and it was in order that Canadians might obtain access to the American market that the annexation movement was started. Then came the reciprocity treaty of 1854 negotiated by Lord Elgin. Soon after it came into force annexation sentiments disappeared on this side of the border.

"There is no doubt that our western farmers are very desirous of obtaining reciprocity with the States. It is not reasonable to suppose that to deny them what they want will be more likely to breed discontent and promote annexation sentiment among them than to let them have what they want."

When the elections are over, the government re-elected and the reciprocity agreement in operation; when after a few years of its operation the people of Canada bless the day it was made effective, it will be difficult for those who so malevolently oppose it to-day to explain their lack of economic knowledge and their false prophecies. Some of them will have hard work to explain the indecencies of their campaign.

## MR. SMITH'S CAMPAIGN.

The Times is pleased to learn from various reliable sources of the success of the campaign which is being conducted by Mr. Ralph Smith and by his many earnest supporters throughout the Nanaimo electoral district. Mr. Smith is himself meeting with the most cordial receptions that could be desired, while his meetings have the ring of victory in every case. We are pleased to have credible assurances that our early estimate of the prevalent feeling in the Nanaimo constituency is being verified and that the electors whose interests Ralph Smith has served in parliament realize that

no better man could be found to continue to represent them.

Apart from the single issue before the electors, the personality of the candidates speaks everything in Mr. Smith's favor. Mr. Shepherd has nothing but a negative policy with which to appeal to the people and is without parliamentary experience or statesmanlike qualities to recommend him. The electors of the Nanaimo constituency have with a fair degree of unanimity already decided that there is nothing in the personality of the opposition candidate which would recommend a change. With the certain return of the Laurier administration to power, the Times is informed that there is a growing feeling that no good could result from a change in their parliamentary representation.

At every point visited by Mr. Smith his receptions have been sincerely cordial and his meetings have demonstrated that his fighting ability and tactics were never in better training. The strong stand taken by the candidate on the reciprocity issue and his clear, forceful demonstrations of the national benefits which will accrue from the ratification of the pact are reported to be most convincing. We rejoice in the repeated assurances given us that Nanaimo electorate throughout the whole riding will stand pat.

## BOWSER JUSTICE.

Times readers will smile cynically at the following observation of Attorney-General Bowser at the Conservative smoker on Tuesday evening as reported in the Colonist:

"In taking the steps necessary to institute the prosecution which had brought out the disclosures with which he presumed the majority were acquainted he was simply carrying out his sworn duties with respect to the administration of justice in the case of any infractions of the statutes. He supposed that the Liberals thought that because the provincial government was interested in the C. N. R. that it would not take any such step, but in a case of the administration of justice the provincial authorities knew no politics."

Let us repeat this last sentence. "In the administration of justice the provincial authorities knew no politics." Did Mr. Bowser or the provincial authorities, we wonder, know no politics when they permitted the man who forged Mr. Borden's name to the notorious fake telegram in 1908 to escape? Did they know no politics when they were informed that the perpetrator of this crime had confessed? The truth is, and Mr. Bowser himself has proved it, that there is no room in his make-up for anything but politics unless it be an obsessing animosity towards this city. Mr. Barnard's case cannot be strengthened by the hypocritical platitudes of Mr. Bowser, because the electors have long memories.

We must not trade with the United States, because it has a Beef Trust. We must not trade with the United States, because its Beef Trust is going to be upset. O, well; we must not trade with the United States, anyhow.

Under the trade pact, the tendency will be for the consumer to buy from the nearest producer of foodstuffs, and the producer to sell to the nearest consumer, regardless of the international boundary. That will be a state of affairs profitable for both.

Five hundred farmers deserted their fields in the midst of harvest to proclaim Mr. F. L. Fowke, M. P., their unanimous choice as champion of the cause of "Laurier and Larger Markets," in Lambton, Ont. Hon. Daniel Derbishire, known over the continent as the "Dairy King" of Canada, in opening an attack on the tactics of the anti-reciprocityists, paid a glowing tribute to the Liberal candidate.

The Times is credibly informed that Mr. G. H. Barnard is already preparing for defeat by quietly telling his confidential friends that if he is not elected he has all arrangements made to excuse himself for an "urgent business trip" which will take him into some foreign country for several months. Mr. Barnard may as well pack his traps. As he would not think of setting his feet on the unholy soil of the United States, it must be "Europe" for his destination.



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## A Demonstration of Spencer Values in Fall Footwear

## New Styles For Men, Women And Children

It is with pleasure that we Announce the Initial Showing of our Advance New Fall Styles. For months we have been busy assembling this interesting collection of Distinctive Models. Every Shoe in the collection is made according to our exacting specifications and measure up to Spencer's High Standard of Quality. These Shoes are built to give you Perfect Satisfaction and are backed by our personal guarantee to do so, all we ask is that you will examine the shoes, and you will be perfectly satisfied that these values are the best you have seen in Victoria. See Our Window Display—Men's Department on the Ground Floor and the Women's Department on the First Floor.

## Men's Boots at \$3.50

These are all entirely new goods that have been unpacked during the last few days, and include all that is new in leathers and lasts. In point of style this line is hard to beat at less than \$5 a pair, and will bear comparison with any of this season's models sold in the average store at not less than \$5.

These boots are Goodyear welted, have extra stout soles for Fall and Winter wear, and are made entirely from high grade stock. You can make your choice from any of the following leathers, and be sure of securing a first class bargain; box calf, velour calf, patent leather and glazed kid; many leather lined. Price, per pair ..... \$3.50

## Stylish Boots for Women at \$3.50

This line includes a splendid assortment of very dainty new models that are attractive, comfortable and represent extraordinary value. They are all American made and mostly the famous "Boston Favorite" brand, too well known to require much description. They come in all the latest styles, including Cloth Top Button Boots, patent leather, also lace and button boots in patent glaze kid, gunmetal and tan Russia.

## Attractive Long Coats In Double Faced Tweeds For Women

Our buyers have been exceptionally fortunate in making their purchases for this season, especially in these fine Coats, made of heavy two-faced Tweeds. There are Women's and Misses' sizes, in ample assortments including all the latest styles in many interesting variations and represent the latest thought in materials, design and workmanship. There are smart new styles in double-faced materials including the very manish overcoat effects, Ulsters, the shawl collar effects in many variations; and the more modest wide lapels in lots of pretty browns, greys, tans and green mixtures. Prices starting as low as ..... \$12.75

## There is Economy in a Smart Sweater. We Recommend the "Monarch Knit" For Women

This well known brand is now enjoying the reputation that all goods of quality deserve. They come in a wide range of fancy knits and many attractive styles that should command your special attention.

AT \$1.90 we have neat sweaters in colors white, black, cardinal and navy, closely knitted and finished with a plain band all round, fastened down the front, turn back cuffs and pockets at side.

AT \$2.75, Sweaters in two distinct styles. One with turn-down collars and side fastening in colors cardinal and grey. The other in colors navy, black, cardinal and khaki in fancy knit with plain borders and no collars.

AT \$3.75 in colors grey and white, with pearl buttons, side pockets, turn down collar and turn-back cuffs.

## Boys' Suits. The Most Serviceable At Lowest Prices

To be of real value a Boy's Suit must not only be attractive, but it must be made of the toughest of materials, and the tailoring must be of the highest grade.

A boy rarely thinks about his clothes when there is any fun to be considered, and unless his clothing is of exceptional quality, they are sure to come off second best. These are the reasons why our buyers have exercised special care when selecting the new fall stock, and we believe that you cannot wish to have a better selection of strong and dressy suits to choose from than is now being shown in the men's clothing section to-day, marked at prices that should mean a big saving to you.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS, in greys, browns and greens, all made to withstand all kinds of hard wear. An extra pair of pants may be purchased with each of these suits to match, which is quite a feature. They come in single and double-breasted styles at, per suit, \$4.50 and ..... \$3.75

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER PANTS, in all sizes, in a variety of serviceable colors and materials. Per pair, from \$3.00 down to ..... 90¢

PLAIN TROUSERS, in tweeds, worsteds and serges, strongly tailored and representing splendid values at, per pair, 85¢ and ..... 75¢

## Excellent Values in Blankets. Low Prices Now Prevail In The Staple Department

SOFT WOOL BLANKETS, white with blue or pink borders. Size 56x76 in. Per pair ..... \$2.75

WHITE BLANKETS, made of a mixture of wool and cotton. There is just enough cotton in these blankets to make them much harder wearing than the all-wool blankets, and also to prevent shrinkage. They are warm and are very high quality to offer at this price. Per pair, size 60x80, \$3.50

Size 64x84, per pair ..... \$4.00

GREY BLANKETS, in single bed size, in good heavy quality. Price, per pair ..... \$2.25

Double bed size, and same quality, per pair ..... \$3.50

GREY WOOL BLANKETS, in double bed size and excellent quality. Per pair ..... \$4.50

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, in full double bed size. Pair ..... \$5.75

## Seasonable Underwear for Women and Children

WOMEN'S VESTS in cream and natural color, have high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match in knee or ankle length. Price ..... 90¢

VESTS with low neck and short sleeves. Price, each ..... 75¢

WOMEN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS, vests have low neck, short sleeves and open fronts. Drawers to match. Per garment, 60¢ and ..... 50¢

## WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS

COMBINATIONS with long sleeves, ankle length. Price, per garment, \$2.25 and ..... 90¢

## CHILDREN'S ZENITH UNDERWEAR

VESTS AND DRAWERS, in cream and natural, the vests have long sleeves and are buttoned down the front. Price, per garment, 85¢ down to ..... 45¢

DRAWERS TO MATCH, 85¢ down to ..... 50¢

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED



**BOWES' AFTER SHAVE LOTION**

Gentlemen should use this preparation after shaving. It is wonderfully soothing by.

**Alleviating Irritation and Preventing Soreness**

It is neither greasy nor sticky. Obtain a bottle to-day, and enjoy your next shave.

25c. per bottle  
At this store only.

**Cyrus H. Bowes**

CHEMIST

Telephones 425 and 450.

7228 Government Street

**Modern 6-Room House on Pembroke Street****\$2,650**

GOOD TERMS

**J. F. BELBEN**

Telephone 1166. Residence R2684

617 Cormorant Street.

**TYPEWRITER RIBBONS  
TYPEWRITER PAPERS  
PAPER FASTENERS  
CARBON PAPERS  
RUBBER BANDS  
PENCILS  
PENS  
PINS**

Call up, for either 730  
of the above

**BAXTER & JOHNSON**

Complete Office Furnishers  
721 Yates St. Phone 730

**A Good Head Piece**

"He that has a house to put his head in hath a good headpiece." So said King Lear. Lear was right. A house—particularly a house of one's own—is a good headpiece. But to give lasting satisfaction and ensure permanent contentment it must be properly designed and built under the supervision of an experienced and competent architect. It is a fact that the designing of a house is in many respects a more intricate problem, demanding greater skill, more diversified knowledge and closer attention than the planning of an office block or apartment houses. Planning houses is one of our specialties. In this studio the aim invariably is to get away as much as possible from the stilted and conventional, and to give the ideas of our clients wide, artistic and adequate expression—to give the pure gold of convenient arrangement and durability the impress of beauty.

If you think of building now or in the future you are cordially invited to call, or send a postal for our magazine.

**E. Stanley Mitton**

ARCHITECT

Board of Trade Building

Victoria, B. C.

Herbert T. Whitehead, Res. Map.

**HOW LOVELY!**

—remarked a lady who was inspecting our New Suitings for—

**Fall and Winter Ladies' Costumes made to order up \$25 from.****Charlie Hope & Co.**

1434 Government Street.

Phone 2689.

**Home Made Syrup**

for one-half the cost is made by dissolving White Sugar in Water and adding

**MAPLEINE**

the popular flavoring. It also flavors Puddings, Cakes, Frostings, Candies, etc. Grocers sell Mapleine. If not, send 50 cents for 2 oz. bottle.

CRESCENT MFG. CO. Seattle, Wash.

**LOCAL NEWS**

—Do not forget that you can get an express or truck at any hour you may wish. Always keep your checks until you have seen us, as we will save you the 10c on each trunk you have to pay to baggage agents on trains and boats. We will check your baggage from your hotel or residence, also store it. See us before you make your arrangements. We guarantee to satisfy everyone on price and the way we handle your goods. We consider it a favor if you will report any overcharges or irregularity on the part of our help.

Pacific Transfer Company,  
Phone 249, 50 Fort E.

—S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty, phone Inspector Russell, No. 1921.

—You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$3,000,000. Branch office, 1210 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

—Septa's—Septa portraits are the last word in artistic photography. For proof see the show cases of the Skene Lowe Studio, Yates Street, corner of Douglas.

—The Victoria Sporting Goods Co. are in their new store in the Pemberton block, Broad St. Give us a call and see our fine line of fall goods.

—Owing to the fact that Monday will be Labor Day, the meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held on Monday, 11th Sept., instead.

—A special silver medal has been awarded by the directors of Winnipeg fair for the exhibit of British Columbia fruits and other products.

—A pleasant "at home" was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Waddington, 15 Dallas avenue, in honor of the new members of the W. C. T. U. About fifteen ladies were present. A short program was given by Mrs. D. C. Reid and Miss Lily Cole, songs; Miss Grace Ryan, piano recitation; Miss Bromley-John, recitation. The tea table was artistically decorated with smilax and white chrysanthemums.

—The Victoria Sporting Goods Co. are in their new store in the Pemberton block, Broad St. Give us a call and see our fine line of fall goods.

—Victoria Lodge, No. 34, I. O. G. T. will hold a basket picnic at Goldstream on Monday. A most hearty welcome is extended to all. The train leaves E. & N. depot at 8 a. m. The following sports will be held, open to all comers, post entries: 100 yards dash (men), dribbling contest, 50 yards dash (ladies), potato race (men), skipping race (girls), 50 yards dash (boys), 50 yards dash (girls), egg and spoon race (ladies), three-legged race (men), ball throwing (ladies), thread needle race, nail-driving contest (ladies). Two prizes are offered for each event, these having been kindly donated by the members of Victoria Lodge.

**FINE STOCK COMING.**

Famous Array of Horses and Cattle to Be Shown at Fair.

At the fair next week the Colony Farm, Coquitlam, will show the famous hackney Brigham Radiant, an unbeaten champion, and a Clydesdale of almost equal repute, besides two herds of Holstein cattle. This array of stock is known throughout the entire Dominion, having swept the boards in their classes from the east to the west. They will not compete, but be entered merely for exhibition purposes. Secretary George Sangster reports that all arrangements for excursions to Victoria during fair week have now been satisfactorily settled. Not only will excursions be run from the mainland, but the E. & N. will make special trips from points up the Island.

**DIRECT IMPORTING TEA & COFFEE CO. AND MONA CAFE**

1207 BROAD STREET.

Sole proprietor, J. J. Bradford.

NOTICE: The issue of premium Coupons will cease August 31st.

**YALE LATCHES**

FOR HOUSE OR OFFICE.

Put on quickly.

Keys duplicated, any style.

**WAITES & KNAPTON**

619 Pandora, near Government

Phone 2439.

**FERRY SERVICE**

Victoria-Vancouver.  
Princess Victoria leaves Victoria daily at 2:15 p. m., except Sunday, arriving at Vancouver at 5:45 p. m.; Princess Royal leaves Victoria daily at 11:45 p. m., arriving at Vancouver at 7 a. m.  
Princess George leaves Victoria on Thursdays at 10 a. m., and Prince Rupert on Mondays at 10 a. m.  
Princess Charlotte leaves Vancouver daily, except Tuesday, at 10 a. m., arriving at Victoria at 2:30 p. m.; Princess Royal leaves Vancouver at 1 p. m. daily, arriving at Victoria at 4:30 p. m.

Victoria-Seattle.  
Princess Charlotte leaves Victoria daily, except Monday, at 5 p. m., arriving at Seattle at 10 p. m.; Princess Victoria leaves Seattle daily, except Monday, at 9 a. m., arriving at Victoria at 1 p. m. On the over-day the steamer Iniquity, of the Alaska-Puget Sound Navigation Co., fills the schedule.  
Princess George leaves Victoria on Wednesdays at 10 a. m., and Prince Rupert on Sundays at 10 a. m. Returning, leave Seattle Wednesdays and Sundays at midnight.

Vancouver-Seattle.  
Princess Victoria leaves Vancouver daily, except Sunday, at 10 p. m., arriving at Seattle at 7 a. m.; Princess Charlotte leaves Seattle at 11:30 p. m. daily, except Monday, arriving at Vancouver at 8 a. m.

—The following cases were dealt with by the S. P. C. A. Society during the month of August, viz.: Horos, 14; Carter, 2; beer, 1; house, 2; dogs, 2. Two convictions were obtained in court.

—The Ladies' Guild of the Metropolitan Methodist church are holding a meeting this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, Moss street. Arrangements for the resumption of work after the summer holidays will be made.

—The rifle team from the Fifth regiment, C. G. A., which has made such a good record at the Dominion shoot at Ottawa, returned home yesterday. Those in the contingent were: Sergt. Major F. Richardson, Sergt. Major McDougall, Sergt. S. G. Carr, Sergt. Birch, Handmaster Rogers, and Gunner Winsby.

—A pleasant entertainment was given on Tuesday night at Knox church by Miss McBride, Oakland, Cal. Miss McBride has the remarkable gift of being able to imitate various sounds, such as those made by bells, birds, or animals. In telling her amusing and instructive stories she introduces these sounds with excellent effect. She will give an entertainment in the school-room of St. Andrew's church next Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

—Application has been made to the Minister of Justice for a new trial in the case of Rex vs. Faulkner, in which the accused was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Should the application be refused H. A. Maclean, K. C., for the prisoner, will apply to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to enter an appeal made possible by the dissenting judgment of Mr. Justice Gauthier on the appeal made to the B. C. Court of appeal.

—The attorney-general's department has set the following dates for the autumn sittings of the assize courts: Victoria, Oct. 2; Clinton, Oct. 4; Vancouver and Revelstoke, Oct. 9; New Westminster, Oct. 10; Vernon and Nelson, Oct. 16; Kamloops, Oct. 19; Fernie, Oct. 20. With the exception of Victoria and Vancouver, where the cases will be limited to the criminal docket, both civil and criminal matters will be adjudicated upon at these places and dates.

—Through the expiry of timber licence No. 31,582, covering the lands on Croft Island, the reserve heretofore covering that island has been cancelled, and the lands will be thrown open for pre-emption after midnight of Thursday, November 30. The reserve on the foreshore of the east coast of Vancouver Island, from the head of Spanish inlet to the fifth parallel of north latitude, and the reserve on the coal lands under the sea fronting the foreshore, opposite the districts of Nelson and Newcastle, have been cancelled.

—The incorporation of Alberni as an organized municipality has been applied for under the Municipalities Incorporation Act by A. P. Waterhouse, A. G. Cooper, A. D. McIntyre, and other residents of the new town. About two thousand acres are included within the proposed limits of the city of Alberni, taking in lots 46, 47, 91, and 113, Alberni land district, and part of lot 1, Alberni land district, between the south bank of Roger Creek and a line from the southwest corner of Block 95, Lot 1, in an easterly direction to the boundary of Lot 1.

—The Royal Egyptian Palmist has removed from the Gorge and is now located at "The Vernon Apartments," room 40. Hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

**OLIVE VAIL WINS****VICTORIA PUBLIC**

As: "Miss Nobody" Shared Honors With Full Cast in Musical Entertainment

Half vaudeville, half musical comedy, the vaudeville being done in the last act where the players are brought ashore to an inn from the preceding act, which they enjoyed up on the sea. "Miss Nobody from Starland" was presented at the Victoria theatre last night to a house which thoroughly enjoyed a delightful evening.

Olive Vail, as Miss Nobody, proved to be someone of importance in the east and with the audience too, for the music of her voice is most pleasing, and before the first act had gone away in a distance, when she sang "Let Me Be Your Last Sweetheart," she had won the well-filled house completely. Through the three acts Miss Vail has but five numbers, but the encores made her night's work very considerable.

The stage is always searching for novelties with which to attract theatre-going folk, and in "Miss Nobody from Starland" Stage Manager Harry B. Jones has introduced something different. During one of the acts the company leaves the stage and careers down the aisles of the auditorium. Any leap from a beaten path can be expected in the musical comedy of today, but it was noticeable that "Miss Nobody from Starland" is not classed as a musical comedy but as a musical entertainment. There was a time when musical entertainment applied to an aggregation of village amateurs in a village meeting hall, but those were so different from last night's show people.

Bertie Beaumont and Joe H. Nelmore proved to be two very accomplished dancers. Robert H. Wilson, the comedian, touched the laugh button and kept his finger pressed to it the whole night long, and the cast all through was most acceptable.

As a musical entertainment "Miss Nobody from Starland" might have stayed over another night and been successful again. The stage settings and costumes were deserving of the highest praise.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETICS.

Making Plans for Work to Be Carried on in New Building.

Demonstration classes in all branches of athletics in connection with the Y. M. C. A. will be held during opening week. The first class in physical drill and gymnasium work will be started next Tuesday, and will be followed on Thursday and Saturday of the same week by others. This work will go on until opening, when daily demonstrations will be held to give visitors an idea of the Association's work as it actually is carried on during the winter. The regular classes in physical work will not be started until October. These arrangements were made at the first meeting of the general athletic department committee. It was also decided to leave the swimming club in complete charge of the exhibitions in the tank. The aquatic part of the programme will include every style of swimming, diving (fancy and otherwise), water polo, and life-saving. During the opening ceremonies, the athletic committee will act as hosts and will show and explain to visitors everything about the gymnasium and other parts of the building.

Several important recommendations were sent to the directors for consideration. Among these was that the first week in October be set apart for medical and physical examination of new members, a privilege that will not doubt be much appreciated. Some of the most prominent physicians in town will aid the physical director in the examinations.

The committee informed the board that the costume adopted for the gymnasium would be all white. The suggestion was made that the bowling room be used for a hand ball court and for boxing, fencing and wrestling bouts. The work of filling the plunge bath is being continued. The tank is first filled up to the level marked with city water, which is then drawn out, filtered, heated and once again passed into the bath. The bath will be in commission some time next week.

A house at Parson's Bridge, belonging to Henry Nicholson, Dawson, and occupied by Mrs. Preston, has been destroyed by fire. The loss, it is estimated, will amount to about \$5,000. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

**COUNCIL TO DISCUSS THE WIDOWS' FUND**

Some Objections That Will Likely Be Offered Against the Scheme

When the city council meets to-night it will take up the resolution, above the mayor's signature, for the inauguration of a civic fund for the benefit of widows upon whom falls the burden of rearing children, and whose means of doing so are inadequate for the purpose. As the resolution itself published in these columns yesterday, indicates, the object is within the jurisdiction of either the Dominion or the provincial government, and no doubt most of the objection to it—and there is sure to be not a little—will centre round that point.

The "cost-of-living" commission will also probably be again up to-night. While nothing of a definite nature has yet been recorded it is understood that the commissioners originally appointed to carry out the work, E. F. Pullen and John Dean, have not accepted, and that it is the present intention to have the work carried out by a committee representative of the various societies in the city.

Another matter that will call for the serious attention of the aldermen at to-night's meeting is the letting of an additional paving contract for about 150,000 yards of asphalt. The city fathers suddenly made up their mind to have this work done, promptly advertising for tenders, and to-day will consider them and award the contract to the successful bidder. As the contract was only advertised this week the contractors intending to submit a figure for the work have not had much time to "holly" or even to work out their estimates, but the city has made it comparatively easy for them to tender this time by eliminating all alternative bids—the contract being awarded on the straight standard pavement only. The bids for the work were all lodged at the city hall this afternoon.

**STATISTICS SHOW SPLENDID ADVANCE**

All Previous Bank Clearings Surpassed Last Month—Building Activity

Few better tests of the progress of a community along industrial lines can be made than the showing of the clearings issued by the chartered banks operating in the city, and the total value of buildings as represented in the permits issued by the civic authorities. In spite of August being naturally the month in the year when there is the greatest slackness on account of absence from the city, and a general laxity in undertaking new works, the figures for the capital city create yet another record.

The first eight months of the present year show an increase of \$24,261,955 over the clearings for the corresponding period of last year, the figures being \$38,136,622 as against \$62,398,577 for 1910. A detailed examination of the statistics show that the increase in the clearings, save for a set back in 1908, have been progressive each August, as in fact in almost every month since the records were first compiled. The month which closed on Thursday last shows clearings amounting to \$1,344,961, an one hundred and twenty per cent. increase over the returns five years ago. The total clearings of the eighth month of the year, apart from 1911, were as follows: 1910, \$8,855,259; 1909, \$5,718,089; 1908, \$4,259,231; and 1907, \$5,028,371.

A comparison of the monthly returns for the past three years is appended:

Month	1911	1910	1909
Jan.	\$1,013,716	\$1,230,767	\$1,235,476
Feb.	978,881	694,579	4,321,399
March	1,254,329	7,170,088	4,949,269
April	1,035,384	7,239,383	5,529,879
May	1,270,535	7,485,044	5,497,029
June	1,161,734	2,189,761	6,452,175
July	1,154,621	10,517,023	6,651,962
Aug.	1,344,961	8,855,259	5,718,089
(8 mos.)	\$80,126,552	\$64,261,955	\$42,656,579

As to the building permits one can see a similar advance. While the total of nearly half a million, (\$29,960) to be exact, is a record and embraces 127 permits, it is chiefly swollen by the large total for the Union Club, for which a permit for \$100,000 was issued yesterday. This large addition to the stately structures of the city will be located at the corner of Humboldt and Gordon streets, and is designed by L. R. Hixford.

The largest record for any single month previously was that of July, 1909, when permits for buildings valued at \$372,129 were approved. The total number of permits for the month which has just closed was nearly 100 per cent. better than August, 1910.

Accompanying are the figures for the first eight months of the years 1911, 1910 and 1909 respectively:

Month	1911	1910	1909
Jan.	\$51,453	\$128,365	\$78,096
Feb.	182,940	151,760	122,680
March	279,945	344,760	121,641
April	290,710	192,440	188,960
May	297,235	257,250	188,620
June	329,809	225,800	90,120
July	385,375	222,290	372,129
Aug.	429,960	212,514	141,040
(8 mos.)	\$2,197,200	\$1,627,209	\$1,322,300

**PROVINCIAL GAZETTE**

Appointments Made—Incorporation of Companies—Registration Cancelled.

The B. C. Gazette, in the current issue, announces the following appointments: To be justices of the peace—Thomas Corbitt, New Michel, Hugh Bell, Corbitt. To be notaries public—H. D. Twigg, Victoria; John Egan and Leon J. Laidlaw, Vancouver; Angus Evelyn McCall, New Westminster; Gray R. Rothwell, Duncan; George E. Grosvenor, Gordon Head; John R. Hutton, New Michel. Dr. Oswald C. Ingham, Nanaimo, to be a medical health officer in and for the province; Allen C. Stewart, to be assistant to the superintendent of

**Fruit at Seattle Prices**

PEARS, per basket ..... 25¢  
PEACHES, per basket ..... 25¢  
GRAPES, per basket ..... 25¢  
PLUMS, per basket ..... 25¢  
MIXED FRUIT, per basket ..... 25¢

**ACTON BROS.**

650 Yates Street

Wide-awake Grocers

Telephone 1061

**CLOSED**

All Day

**MONDAY**

Labor Day

So Get Supplies Sufficient to Last

Up Till Tuesday

We have everything you require, good things of all kinds to eat and drink.

**FRESH MEATS    PIES  
COOKED MEATS    BREAD  
POULTRY        CAKES  
VEGETABLES     PASTRY  
FRUIT            FANCY BISCUITS**

WINES AND LIQUORS and all kinds of FANCY GROCERIES

We put up Lunches, etc., and have the facilities to supply individuals or parties of fifty.

**H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. Ld.**

Grocery Dept.    Butcher Dept.    Liquor Dept.  
Phones 178-179    Telephone 2678    Telephone 2677

741, 743, 745 Fort Street

**RALEIGH CYCLES**

Are still in demand.

Other reliable makes from \$30.00 up.

We are still in the old stand, 1220 Broad Street.

**HARRIS & SMITH**

1220 Broad Street.

Phone 2183.

SEE OUR FISHING TACKLE

**Special Notice to Public**

THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY wishes to advise their past patrons who have ceased ordering material from them since their plant was burned down, that they are now and always were in a position to take care of any ordinary orders for material.

**TAYLOR MILL CO.**

Government Street

Phone 564

P. O. Box 628

**HARLEY-DAVIDSON**

"The Silent Grey Fellow"

**MOTOR BICYCLE**

See It In Our Window

**PRICE ONLY \$325**

We have just received one of these Handsomest of All Powerful AUTO CYCLES

**THOS. PLIMLEY, Store 730 Yates Street. Phone 698**

GARAGE 727 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 697

Repairing of all kinds.

If You Get It at Plimley's, It's All Right.



## This Store Is Overflowing With Smart Clothing and Furnishings for Fall 1911

Not Just Ordinary Goods But the Brightest and Cleverest Merchandise Manufactured for the Present Season

### Men's Business Suits

\$13.50, \$15, \$18, \$20

Exceptional Values at These Prices

A glance at these moderately priced suits will convince you that they are remarkably good looking suits. A try-on will assure you that they fit just as well as the higher qualities. Their making and durability we guarantee. Come and see them. Cloths are stylish tweeds and fine worsteds. Colors, grey, brown, green and navy blue. All sizes.

### Whether You Need Clothing and Furnishings or Hats Do Your Week-End Shopping Here You Might As Well Buy That New Hat Now

Our stock is complete and contains every new style at prices that please. Natty Soft Felts

\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50

Never did any one season bring forth so many new styles as this present autumn, 1911, and not only in style, but also in shade and color is the variety large.

In our windows you can see a display of the latest styles that will interest you. The product of such well known makes as Greville, Hawes, Stetson.

\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00



A brand new shape for the young fellow who keeps a step in advance of the procession.

It's a **STETSON**

## J. N. HARVEY, LTD

614-618 Yates St.

Look for the Red Arrow Sign

Successors to B. Williams & Co., Victoria, and Johnston, Kerfoot & Co., Vancouver.

## Buy Your Holiday Apparel To-Morrow

Swell new lines of Proper Clothes have come to hand in Blue Serges, Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds, which will enable you to have a wide choice for the selection of your holiday suit. We consider our

### Clothes Values for Fall at \$15 to \$30

The strongest we have ever shown and you'll appreciate the newer patterns and styles now on display for your inspection.

25 DOZEN OF NEW W. G. & R. SHIRTS have arrived just in time for the Holiday and will be placed in stock for Saturday selling. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50

If you want to see some real swell patterns in Shirts "guaranteed not to fade" visit our store on Saturday. You're sure to like them and you might also inspect our Neckwear at the same time, as the new shades will blend nicely with the Shirts at \$1.50 to .....50¢

### IT'S A FACT THAT OUR Fall Showing of Hats

At \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Have quality and style that easily make them the most attractive in Victoria. See our special display for Saturday.

J. B. Stetson Hats \$4.00

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES" - Rgd.



Extra Values in All-Wool Coat Sweaters

## FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

Hatters and Clothiers, 811-813 Government Street. Opposite Post Office

Dent's Gloves a Specialty at \$1 and \$1.50

## NEWS OF SPORT

### FAMOUS SOCCER MEN REACH CITY

### CORINTHIANS PLAY VICTORIAS TO-MORROW

Something About the Club and the Men Who Compose the Team

#### THE SCHEDULE.

Goals	Goals	For	Agst.
Aug. 5—vs. Ontario at Toronto	2	1	
Aug. 7—vs. Toronto	7	3	
Aug. 9—vs. Hamilton	6	3	
Aug. 12—vs. Montreal	8	0	
Aug. 14—vs. Cobalt	6	0	
Aug. 16—vs. Port William	6	0	
Aug. 18—vs. Winnipeg	2	1	
Aug. 21—vs. Regina	6	2	
Aug. 22—vs. Saskatoon	9	2	
Aug. 24—vs. Edmonton	6	4	
Aug. 26—vs. Calgary	4	1	
Aug. 29—vs. Vancouver	5	1	
Aug. 31—vs. Ladysmith	2	2	
Sept. 2—vs. Victoria			
Sept. 4—vs. A.H.B.C. at Vancouver.			
Sept. 5—vs. Chicago.			

Sept. 12—vs. Cleveland, Ohio.  
Sept. 16—vs. New York.  
Sept. 19—vs. Philadelphia.

The Corinthian Football Club is truly a household name in the soccer world. Its players, picked from the two premier universities, Oxford and Cambridge, have maintained the highest excellence in the game as players from the day of the inception of the club in 1882. In season and out of season, and on and off the field of play have always preserved the attributes of true manhood. The club membership is limited to 50, which includes 20 of the best amateurs of the day and 30 life members, and is the mainstay of the Amateur Football Association, the amateur organization of England.

The Corinthians up to 1910 have played 610 games, winning 361, losing 148 and drawing 101—scoring 2,017 goals as against 1,123 by their opponents—a great achievement and a record never approached by any other club, professional or amateur.

The club receives invitations from all parts of the world, but owing to the fact that many of its most distinguished players are schoolmasters and others still at the 'Varsities, it is only possible to send a representative team such as is now in our midst every four or five years on such a long tour. The team frequently tours through various parts of Europe, and has twice visited South Africa, once Brazil and the Argentine, besides touring America in 1906, when they played 17 matches, winning 14, losing 1 and drawing 2.

The greatest battles the club has been engaged in were against the Queen's Park, Glasgow—a name cherished as much in Scotland as their rivals in England, the annual fixture drawing a

crowd of over 50,000 enthusiastic spectators on every New Year's day—Eton North End, the team that introduced the short passing and scintillating play; Blackburn Rovers, Throstles, Wolves and Sunderland.

Twice in the club's history the F. A. chose the Corinthians en bloc to represent them in an international game, and right well they acquitted themselves. Since 1882 the club has produced 143 English internationals, 10 Welsh, 9 Scotch and 2 Irish internationals.

Its most famous players, and well-known to all lovers of Great Britain's popular sport, are W. R. Moon, P. M. Walters, A. M. Walters, the two greatest backs (excepting only Arnett, the Queen's Park wonder), who ever kicked a ball; C. Wreford-Brown, still playing and who gained the coveted cup as far back as 1899; G. O. Smith, the peerless centre; W. N. Cobbold, prince of dribblers; R. C. Gosling, G. H. Cotterill, R. E. Foster, N. C. Bailey, E. C. Bambridge, T. Lindley, W. J. Oakley, J. G. Vetch, R. Topham, J. Lodge and A. G. Henfrey.

The following notes on the players who make up the team now visiting Canada will be of interest:

G. G. Newman—Charterhouse and Oxford: A reliable goalkeeper, who has placed some great games for the old Carthusians. Like his predecessors, he has a safe pair of hands.

R. L. Braddell—Charterhouse and Oxford: A powerful back and splendid kick, who despises weight and size, can move fast and tackle well. Another P. M. Walters of memorable fame. Holder of an amateur international cap against France.

F. N. Tuff—Malvern and Oxford: A good all round man, who can play either back or forward.

I. E. Snell—Charterhouse and Oxford: One of the best men in the team, occupies with distinction any position in the field, being more conspicuous, however, at full or half-back, where his great height and heading powers are invaluable. Was a Blue at Oxford, and obtained his international cap against France.

R. G. Thompson—Malvern and Cambridge: A full-back of considerable promise, who has not yet realized the limits of his powers. Is fast, a powerful kick and stubborn.

P. Sargent—Cambridge: An old public school boy, who never knows when he is done. He is a great tackler, and an indefatigable half-back. He is the mainstay of the Surrey County football team.

R. M. Weeks—Charterhouse and Cambridge: One of the younger generation, who, from being a forward at Charterhouse, developed into a half-back, and obtained his Blue for his consistent play in this position. Just the man for a long tour.

M. Morgan-Owen (Captain)—Shrewsbury and Oxford: A name to conjure with. He is a Welsh international of wide-world reputation. A brilliant and determined centre-half, who displays splendid headwork, and a pattern half-back to watch in making openings for and feeding his forwards. He is now schoolmaster at Repton.

L. A. Vidal—Malvern and Oxford:

He is a very useful half, and can also play forward. He is a player of the vigorous type, and can more than hold his own in the hottest scrum.

J. B. Bickersteth—Charterhouse and Oxford: Captain of the Oxford team which secured such a well-deserved victory over Cambridge this year. Has been educated for the church, gaining experience in Canadian mission work near Edmonton. He is a pretty half-back player.

R. O. Corbett—Thame and Oxford: Is an international, and one of the veterans of the team, but still retains his form. He is seen to the best advantage at outside left, where his great pace and cleverness are of great assistance to his side. He is head schoolmaster at Derby.

A. L. Corbett—Thame and Oxford: Brother of the more famous R. O., but is also an Oxford Blue and has been a very valuable member of the Corinthian team for some years. He is a master at Brighton college. Is a clever and fast forward.

R. C. Maples—Sheffield and Oxford: A sound player in the forward line and very clever with the ball. Had a share in the victory of Oxford over Cambridge in February last.

Howard Henry—Partner to R. C. Maples in the last 'Varsity match, his clever work being much admired. Learned his football with the Manitoba Football Association, secured a Rhodes scholarship, just from Oxford, and starting life as a barrister in Winnipeg.

S. H. Day—Malvern and Cambridge: Is the greatest exponent of inside play in Great Britain to-day. He possesses unerring judgment, and wonderful control of the ball. He is an international, and also a double Blue. Now a master at Westminster school.

H. G. Bache—Cambridge: Fine all round athlete, who, although—recently down for his university, has played for the A. F. A. against Bohemia, Wales, and France. One of the surest goal getters in the team, being very clever at getting openings.

C. C. Vassall (vice-captain)—Charterhouse and Oxford: A household name. Now one of the old brigade who distinguished himself at Oxford by obtaining a double Blue, and jumping 23 feet against Yale and Harvard, which is a record for this event. He is an international, possessing great weight and pace, and is a terror to all opposing goalkeepers. The strength of his shooting is most remarkable.

C. Wreford-Brown—President of the Corinthian Club: Is the most wonderful 'ful' player of modern times. What Wreford does not know in football can never be learned, and was an ideal captain of the Corinthians for many years. He is a centre half-back, and although a veteran, is always ready to don the white shirt.

Dan Patch, 155, will make his farewell appearance before the public on the same day. He will hold a reception in a special tent, and also will be seen on the track.

To-morrow the Victoria lacrosse team plays in Westminster, for although Vancouver is in undisputed possession of the Kilmarnock cup, it is the intention of the teams to finish out their schedule.

Word was received from Vancouver yesterday to the effect that the exhibition lacrosse match for gold medals between Victoria and Vancouver on the latter's grounds on Labor Day had been cancelled owing to the poor condition of the only grounds available.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb, ballplayer extraordinary, was found guilty of violating the 15-mile automobile speed limit when arraigned before Justice Randolph at Detroit, Mich., yesterday. Sentence was suspended. The officer who arrested Cobb swore that he was running his automobile at the rate of 24 miles an hour.

Joe Bayley had a comparatively easy victory last night in Nanaimo over Walter Roman, who ranks as champion lightweight of the Northwest and hails from Winnipeg. Bayley won in the fifth round after some rapid boxing. There was a large gathering of spectators, and the contest was voted first class.

The standing of the Northwestern League team is:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Vancouver	85	51	.625
Spokane	74	61	.548
Tacoma	75	63	.543
Seattle	72	63	.533
Portland	69	64	.519
Victoria	31	107	.224

League, arrived and issued a statement to the National commission that the Eastern League did not join in with the American Association in its demands. President Cavanaugh, of the Southern League, the only other class "A" league, is on his way to Cincinnati. It is believed by those who are familiar with the situation that he will take a stand similar to that of the Eastern League. It was shortly before noon when President T. J. Chivington, of the American Association, and W. R. Armour, president of the Toledo club of the American Association, were called before the National commission and formally submitted the demands of the American Association.

Among the many prominent baseball men here are Charles W. Murphy, of the Chicago Nationals; James McAleer, manager of the Washington Americans; Dr. Carson, president of the Central League; President Sexton, of the National Association of Minor Leagues; and J. H. Farrell, its secretary; Tip O'Neill, of the Western League; and T. J. Chivington, president of the American Association.

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### FOOTBALL GAME FOR B. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

Victoria Wests and V. A. C.'s Will Play for Title—First Game Here Monday

On Labor Day the Victoria Wests, Morley cup holders, and the V. A. C.'s, of Vancouver, mainland champions, will play the first game of a series of two for the amateur football championship of British Columbia at the Royal Athletic park. The second game will be played in Vancouver on September 3. Should each team win, one game the number of goals will be taken into consideration and the team which has the most to its credit will hold the championship.

The coming of the Corinthians to the coast has done much towards arousing the dormant football spirit both in Vancouver and Victoria. The wave of baseball in popular favor and the rise of football is indicated by the fact that the ball and bat have been replaced by the football on the corner lot. But it will not remain on the corner lot for many days. All signs point to an early football season here, and it is quite likely that before two weeks are out the boys will be hammering away at the pigskin as furiously as in mid-season.

The first to become seriously affected by the craze for the popular winter pastime in this city is the Victoria West Football Association, which it will be remembered, captured the Morley cup in the amateur Island series last season. That club is establishing a precedent by dropping all preliminaries and jumping to championship games right at the start. This championship is for last season, of course. The game on Monday will commence at 10:30 a.m., and A. Lockey will referee.

When the Wests won the amateur Island championship last season they immediately commenced negotiations with the Vancouver club for a British Columbia championship match, but the latter were tired of football and would not consider the proposition. Now, however, enthused by the coming of the Corinthians, they think it would be a good thing to start the season adorned with the provincial title. But the Wests feel sure they can look after that themselves.

### BOYS' SUITS BOYS' OVERCOATS BOYS' HATS BOYS' UNDERWEAR BOYS' STOCKINGS

Everything for the Boy at

## McCandless Brothers

557 Johnson Street

Sole Agents Stilenft Tailoring for Men  
Lion Brand Clothing for Boys.

### SPORT NOTES

A race between four great pacers, Miner Heir, 1:58 1/2; Lady Maid, 2:00 1/2; Hedgewood Boy, 2:01, and George Gann, 2:02 1/2, will be the feature of the Minnesota state fair opening at St. Paul on Labor Day. These horses, all owned by M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, are valued at nearly \$250,000. The pacer,

### REFUSE DEMANDS OF CLASS "A" LEAGUE

No Possibility of American Association Instituting Baseball War

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—Chairman August Herrmann made the announcement yesterday afternoon that all the demands on the national commission by the American Association had been refused. When President Chivington, of the commission had denied the demands, he said he would have nothing to give out to the public until he had read the full decision of the commission.

The possibility of the American Association breaking away from the National Association and instituting a baseball war, revived what baseball magnates considered a death blow here when President Barrow, of the Eastern

### TROTTING AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Very fair racing was seen at the exhibition grounds yesterday afternoon. The final heat of the 220 pace was exciting. Mr. F. Child's bay mare Blanche pulling away from the field in the first lap and holding it till the end.

First race: 220 pace, \$2,500, the Canadian Stake—First, Blanche; second, Wildman T.; third, King Seal. Time, 2:15.

Second race: three-year-old pace.



WEILER BROS. COMPLETE HOME

FURNISHERS

## VISITORS WELCOME

We extend a cordial invitation to all visitors to examine our great novelty lines. Do not leave Victoria without having seen our fascinating lines in imported china.

No obligation to purchase need be felt, but if anything is wanted as a keepsake of the visit we will gladly pack same for safe carriage.

There's no end of fascinating little things in imported china.

## When at Exhibition

Do not fail to see our display especially the demonstration of the FAMOUS HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET. This will be of interest to all ladies who want to see the very latest and best way of saving themselves unnecessary work in the kitchen; also show you how you can save on your groceries. This is one exhibit you certainly should not miss.

## Every Young Couple Should Visit This Store

## JUST ARRIVED

The Latest in Silver Plated Ware



Just added to our already unequalled stock of Silver-Plated Ware are some of the most exquisite new pieces that have ever been exhibited in this city. WE WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU INSPECT THESE TO-DAY. Here are a few of the new arrivals:

FERN DISHES, a large assortment, at \$12, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5 to.....	<b>\$2.50</b>	BERRY SPOONS, \$2.50 and \$2.00	
NEW CRUMB TRAYS, beautiful designs, \$6 and .....	<b>\$5.00</b>	BON BON DISHES, tub shapes and many different patterns. Price \$6 to .....	<b>\$4.50</b>
A. D. COFFEE SPOONS, in 8 different patterns, done up half dozen in box at, per dozen.....	<b>\$4.00</b>	NAPKIN RINGS, \$1.50 to.....	<b>75c</b>
SUGAR SHELLS, each, \$1 and 75c		CASSEROLES, with booklet, \$15 to .....	<b>\$5.00</b>
BUTTER KNIVES, each .....	<b>\$1.00</b>	PLATEAUX, size 16 in.....	<b>\$7.50</b>
BREAD TRAYS, something new, \$9 to .....	<b>\$5.00</b>	SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, suitable for hotel or boarding house. Per pair .....	<b>50c</b>

## SATURDAY EVENING SPECIAL

Assorted China Plates 25c

'Whitney'  
Baby  
Carriages  
and  
Go-Carts



**\$3.50**  
Starts the  
Prices on  
These  
Famous  
Ones

Our balcony, first floor, is just one of the finest displays in the most famous of "Whitney" Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, that has ever been shown. There is a style and price here to suit you; they are the best that is made, and by examining these you will see that they not only outclass others in build and appearance, but also in price. We have sold hundreds of these in Victoria and vicinity, and every purchaser has been more than satisfied with the value received. We will be pleased to show you this immense showing from .....

**\$3.50**

## New Arrivals

You Want

We have just received a large shipment of SATIN MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, LIGHT WEIGHT DIMITY BEDSPREADS, TURKISH TOWELS, TURKISH BATH MATS AND ROLLER TOWELING. These are being displayed in one of our Government street windows. Several ladies have been waiting the arrival of some of these goods and we are pleased to announce the arrival of this splendid shipment, direct from the Manchester mills. We will be glad to see you examining these to-day.

TURKISH ROLLER TOWELING, colored, yard, 50c, 25c and.....	<b>20c</b>
TURKISH ROLLER TOWELING, white, per yard, 40c, 30c and.....	<b>25c</b>
TURKISH TOWELS, white cotton and colored, from, each.....	<b>25c</b>
TURKISH TOWELS, linen colored, 21x46 and 24x50. Each.....	<b>75c</b>
WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELING from .....	<b>50c</b>
COLOR TURKISH BATH MATS, \$2 and .....	<b>\$1.25</b>
LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, each, 30c, 25c and.....	<b>20c</b>
ROLLER TOWELS, made up, 17x108 inches. Each.....	<b>65c</b>
FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, 15 in. wide, per yard, 35c	
18 in. wide, per yard, 40c, 22 in. wide, per yard, 45c, 24 in. wide, per yard.....	<b>50c</b>
GLASS TOWELING, 24 in. wide, per yard, 25c and.....	<b>20c</b>
ELECTRIC TOWELS, each .....	<b>\$1.25</b>
KITCHEN TOWELS, dozen .....	<b>\$2.25</b>

## Bedspreads

MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS, single size, each, \$1.75, \$3.50, \$3.00	
MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size, each, \$5, \$4, \$3.50	
MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS, full size, each, \$6, \$5, \$4.75, \$3.25	
OTHER MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS from, each.....	<b>\$1.25</b>
DIMITY BEDSPREADS, single size .....	<b>\$2.50</b>
DIMITY BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size .....	<b>\$3.00</b>
DIMITY BEDSPREADS, full size .....	<b>\$3.50</b>
HONEYCOMB BEDSPREADS, single size, from.....	<b>\$1.00</b>
HONEYCOMB BEDSPREADS, three-quarter size, from.....	<b>\$3.75</b>

## JUST ARRIVED

The Latest in Carpets and Rugs



The foundation of a comfortable home is carpets and rugs. You will enjoy looking over these many new arrivals of Rugs and Squares, which we are now exhibiting on our second floor. The quality of the highest and the prices of the fairest. We have them in all sizes, colors and designs. We list below only a few:

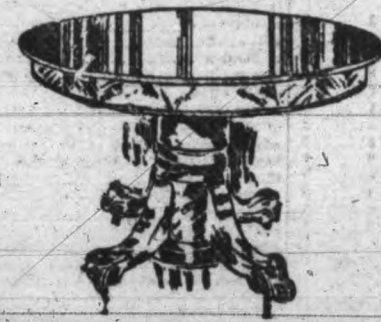
SEAMLESS VELVET RUGS	
10ft. 6in. x 12ft.....	<b>\$32.00</b>
12ft. x 13ft. 6in.....	<b>\$42.00</b>
SUPERB WILTON ORIENTAL RUGS	
8ft. x 6ft.....	<b>\$12.00</b>
9 x 9ft.....	<b>\$40.00</b>
9 x 10ft. 6in.....	<b>\$50.00</b>
ORIENTAL WILTON RUGS	
2ft. 3in. x 5ft.....	<b>\$6.00</b>
3ft. 6in. x 6ft.....	<b>\$9.00</b>
9 x 9ft.....	<b>\$35.00</b>
9ft. x 10ft. 6in.....	<b>\$24.00</b>
9ft. x 12ft.....	<b>\$27.50</b>
9ft. x 12ft.....	<b>\$60.00</b>
9 x 13ft. 6in.....	<b>\$65.00</b>
11ft. 3in. x 13ft.....	<b>\$85.00</b>
9ft. x 10ft.....	<b>\$40.00</b>
9ft. x 12ft.....	<b>\$45.00</b>
9 x 13ft.....	<b>\$50.00</b>

## SATURDAY EVENING SPECIALS

In Our Windows

Any Plate You Like at 25c

Extension  
Dining  
Room  
Tables in  
Great  
Variety  
From \$7.50



**\$7.50**  
Is the  
Exception-  
ally Low  
Price That  
Should  
Interest  
You.

To have a perfect dining room you require a dining table chosen from our immense assortment. Every one of our Dining Tables has an appearance that others cannot imitate. They are specially selected and the grain of the wood and the finish is unequalled. We have a splendid showing just now on our Fourth floor. We have been adding to our stock in the last few days and a visit will be of interest to you; articles of the highest quality at most reasonable prices. We have a splendid assortment of Mission Tables, also Golden Oak, Mahogany, Fumed, etc., round and square tops, regular and pedestal styles.

THE STORE THAT  
SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA'S POPULAR  
HOME FURNISHERS

# WEILER'S

THE STORE THAT  
SAVES YOU MONEY

VICTORIA'S POPULAR  
HOME FURNISHERS



## Five Lots For \$2000

On Lang street, off Cedar Hill Road, 5 lots, 50 x 110 each; \$700 cash. Price \$2,000

Corner 70x100

Corner Gladstone and Shakespeare, 70 x 100 \$1,800

## R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.

521 Fort Street

## FAMOUS KNIGHT SHIP BECOMES TOTAL LOSS

No Hope Entertained for Salvage of Knight of St. George—Had Lumber Cargo

Shipping men at this port regretted greatly to hear yesterday that the well known steamship Knight of St. George, which ran ashore at Tongatabu, one of the southernmost islands of the Tonga group in the South Pacific, would be a total loss. The St. George, which was under charter to the Australian Mail line, made many calls here and her master, Capt. R. B. Stephens, has many friends in Victoria.

Latest reports received from the scene of the grounding state that the ship lies in a bad position, that her hull is badly damaged and water is flowing through it, and that if a storm bursts in her vicinity she will be pounded to pieces. Although attempts have been made to save her cargo so far it has been impossible to get any of it out. Vessels have been sent to the assistance of the Knight of St. George and further details regarding the conditions under which the steamship grounded are expected soon.

The steamship is one of the famous trio of Knight steamships operated by Greenshields, Currie & Co., of Liverpool. She is 370 feet in length, 58 feet in breadth, 27 feet in depth and had a net tonnage of 2,927 tons with a carrying capacity of 7,500 tons. Only a few months ago, previous to entering into her charter with the Weir company, the Knight of St. George was at the B. C. Marine Railway for several weeks undergoing extensive overhauling.

After loading a part cargo on the Sound the Knight proceeded to San Francisco, from which port she cleared on July 25 for Australian ports. She was on her way to Sydney, N. S. W., when she struck the rocks. She had on nearly three million feet of lumber as well as eight automobiles and general merchandise.

## WIRELESS REPORTS

September 1, 5 p. m.  
Point Grey—Cloudy; wind N. W., light; 30.0; 62; sea smooth.  
Cape Lazo—Clear; wind N. W., light; hazy seaward; 30.0; 75; sea moderate. Two-masted steamer with black funnel northbound at 5.30 a. m. Prince George passed here northbound at 5.30 a. m.; spoke Jefferson at 6.15 a. m. passing through Seymour Narrows.  
Tatoosh—Foggy; wind south 8 miles; 30.12; 53; sea smooth. In Minnesota at 11 p. m.  
Pachena—Clear; wind S. E.; 29.81; 62; sea smooth.  
Estevan—Clear; wind N. W., light; 29.74; 56; sea smooth; fog bank seaward.  
Triangle—Foggy; calm; wind S. E. 4 miles; 29.54; 48; dense seaward.  
Ikeda—Overcast; wind S. E., light; 29.92; 58; light swell.  
Prince Rupert—Foggy; rain; calm; 30.0; 54; sea smooth. In City of Seattle at 4.45 p. m.; out again northbound during night.  
Dead Tree Point—Raining; wind S. E.; light; sea smooth. Noon.  
Point Grey—Clear; wind N. W., light; 30.01; 74; sea smooth.  
Cape Lazo—Clear; wind N. W., light; 30.07; 75; sea smooth. Jefferson southbound at 10.10 a. m.  
Tatoosh—Foggy; wind S. W., 3 miles; 30.10; 55; sea moderate. In Alaska at 11 a. m.  
Pachena—Clear; wind N. W., light; 29.82; 71; sea smooth.  
Estevan—Clear; wind N. W., light; 29.74; 56; sea moderate; hazy seaward.  
Triangle—Clear; wind S. E., 5 miles; 29.75; 50; sea smooth. Spoke Ramona at 8.10 a. m. In Queen Charlotte Sound, southbound. Chicago off Goose Island at noon southbound.  
Ikeda—Overcast; wind S. E.; 29.94; 60; light swell.  
Prince Rupert—Overcast; foggy seaward; calm; 30.08; 54; sea smooth.  
Dead Tree Point—Raining; wind N. W., fresh; sea smooth.  
The schooner Watson A. West is reported leaving Newcastle, N. S. W., August 27, for San Francisco.

## SHIPPING GUIDE

### OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

#### From the Orient

Tacoma Maru Sept. 6  
Orion Sept. 6  
Awa Maru Sept. 23  
Empress of India Sept. 24

#### From Australia

Makura Sept. 12  
Oana Sept. 2  
Hepley Sept. 2

#### From Antwerp

Co nodore Sept. 10  
Canada Maru Sept. 2  
Sado Maru Sept. 9  
Orion Sept. 23  
Empress of India Oct. 4

#### For the Orient

Canada Maru Sept. 2  
Sado Maru Sept. 9  
Orion Sept. 23  
Empress of India Oct. 4

#### For Mexico

Henley Sept. 15  
Keemun Sept. 6

#### For Australia

Marama Sept. 3

#### COASTWISE STEAMERS

City of Puebla Sept. 3  
Queen Victoria Sept. 14

#### From Northern B. C. Ports

Princess Rupert Sept. 2  
Vado Sept. 6  
Princess George Sept. 6  
Princess Beatrice Sept. 10  
Venture Sept. 18

#### From Skagway

Princess May Sept. 3  
Princess George Sept. 14

#### From the West Coast

Tea Sept. 1  
For San Francisco  
City of Puebla Sept. 15  
For Skagway  
Princess May Sept. 4  
Princess George Sept. 14  
Princess Beatrice Sept. 18  
Venture Sept. 14

#### For Northern B. C. Ports

Princess Rupert Sept. 2  
Vado Sept. 6  
Princess George Sept. 6  
Princess Beatrice Sept. 10  
Venture Sept. 18

#### For the West Coast

Tees Sept. 1  
Joan Sept. 2  
Queen City Sept. 3

## HAS EXCELLENT RUN NORTH FROM 'FRISCO

Queen Arrives in Port Early To-day—Has Good Cargo and Many Passengers

After a splendid run up the coast from San Francisco, the Pacific steamship Queen, Capt. Geo. Zeh, arrived in port at 5 o'clock this morning and after discharging one hundred and fifty tons of freight at the Outer Dock proceeded to Seattle and her other ports of call on the Sound. The officers on the Queen state that the passage from the Golden Gate was the finest they have had this year, the Pacific being as smooth as glass and a light fog encountered in the Straits was the only disagreeable element.

Northbound travel still continues to increase and this trip the Queen had one hundred and nine passengers. Among those who left the ship at this port were: Miss E. Michael, Mrs. French and child; J. Dykes and wife, N. R. Claque, J. A. Vanlisse, Geo. Tungate, Mary Perrine, Geo. Cowan, Miss P. McCreary, T. H. Noguera, Geo. Stewart, J. C. Gillespie, J. Treman, Mrs. L. J. Corbett and two children, A. W. Birmingham, O. M. Swanson.

The local cargo aboard the Queen was the largest that she has brought north for several months. It included as usual fruits, vegetables, hardware and machinery. This was the first trip the Queen has made in the Puget Sound-Frisco run since she completed her excursion to Alaska. The City of Puebla and Queen will maintain a weekly service over this run during the fall and winter months. The Pacific Coast fleet was somewhat demoralized a few weeks ago as the result of several wrecks, but everything is again in good working order.

## MARINE NOTES

The German ship Wilhelm, from the Columbia river for London, was reported passing the Lizard August 25.

Early this morning the gasoline launch Tofino, Capt. S. S. Stone, left port for Clayoquot. She will return in a few days.

The Canada Maru is completing her cargo of general freight at Tacoma for the Orient. She will leave here tomorrow morning for Yokohama.

The British steamer M. S. Dollar left Tacoma yesterday for Everett to finish her cargo for the Orient. She will call at Comox before leaving the Sound.

The barge Washougal, of the Alaska Barge Company's fleet, cleared on Wednesday for Nanaimo, where she will load a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

Owing to the strike in England, the sailing of the Cunard liner Campania, Sept. 6, from New York, had to be cancelled. After that date, however, the regular schedule will not be disturbed.

The steamship Lusitania, of the Cunard line, sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 27, and will sail on the return journey from New York next Sunday, September 3, at midnight, making the round trip in twelve days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

August 31.

San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Stra. Tamaulipas, Gray's Harbor; Watson, Seattle; Thomas L. Ward, Everett; Elizabeth, Bandon; Doris, Aberdeen; Thor, Nanaimo; schooner Oakland, Sitka; Uslaw, river; G. W. Watson, Willapa Harbor; barquentine City of Papete, Behring Sea. Sailed: Stra. Bee, Atlas towing barge 93, Seattle; Helene, Gray's Harbor; ship Dirigo, New York. Singapore, Aug. 30—Arrived: Titan, Vancouver.

## NO HOPE FOR LAURA

Lifboat From Barque Washed Ashore—Round From Callao to Sydney.

Melbourne, Sept. 1.—All hope of the safe arrival of the barque Laura bound from Callao to Sydney, has been given up. The vessel is over one hundred and forty days out from Callao, and has not been reported.

What has increased the fears for the safety of the vessel is the finding of a lifeboat, which had been washed ashore at Cronulla, near Sydney. The lifeboat is a double-ended boat, with the words Laura, Callao, painted on the stern.

The Laura left Callao in April for the Commonwealth with an unusually large cargo of lumber.

## SLACK WATER—ACTIVE PASS

September, 1911.

	H.W.	Slack	L.W.	Slack	H.W.	Slack	L.W.	Slack
	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
1	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
2	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
3	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
4	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
5	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
6	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
7	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
8	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
9	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
10	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
11	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
13	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
14	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
15	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
16	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
17	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
18	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
19	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
20	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
21	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
22	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
23	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
24	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
25	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
26	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
27	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
28	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
29	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
30	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
31	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
32	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
33	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
34	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
35	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
36	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
37	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
38	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
39	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
40	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
41	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
42	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
43	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
44	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
45	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
46	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
47	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
48	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
49	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
50	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
51	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
52	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
53	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
54	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
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57	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
58	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
59	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
60	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
61	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
62	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
63	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
64	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
65	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
66	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
67	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
68	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
69	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
70	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
71	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
72	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
73	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
74	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
75	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
76	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
77	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
78	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
79	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
80	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
81	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
82	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
83	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
84	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
85	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
86	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
87	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
88	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
89	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
90	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
91	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
92	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
93	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
94	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
95	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
96	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
97	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
98	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
99	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12
100	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12	12.43	20.56	4.53	17.12







## VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 4 and 5.



In the Season's Biggest Hits  
**MONDAY**—"The Rose of Blandford."  
**TUESDAY**—"The Ransom."  
 Thirty Clever Girls, Dainty Dancers,  
 Latest Song Hits, Trustful, Delightful,  
 Sparkling.  
 Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats on sale  
 Friday, Sept. 1st.

## Victoria Theatre

## ONE NIGHT WEDNESDAY SEPT. 6

George M. Cohan's Greatest Musical Play

## "45 Minutes from Broadway"

With a Star Cast and the "Blue Ribbon  
 Ponies."  
 Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.  
 Seats on sale Monday, Sept. 4th.  
 Curtain 8.30.

## Empress

WEEK AUGUST 28.

The distinguished German comedian

DAN MASON AND HIS COMPANY.

In the brisk farce

"THE NEW CHAUFFEUR"

GEORGE AND WALTERS

In the streets of Italy.

A musical novelty.

TERRY AND LAMBERT

Foreign types as seen through Ameri-

can eyes.

FLORENCE HUGHES

A dispenser of jollity

HILL AND ACKERMAN

Rare physical feats and falls.

THE EMPRESSCOPE

## Princess Theatre

FORMERLY A. O. U. W. HALL

WEEK OF AUGUST 28TH

Williams Stock Co. in

Southern Comedy Drama

## "SWEETEST GIRL IN DIXIE"

All the week at 10c, 20c, and 30c.  
 Wednesday and Saturday matinee  
 Seats on sale during the day at Dean &  
 Hiscock's Drug Store.

## MILL WOOD

For Sale at DAVERNE'S WOOD  
 YARD, FORT ST., \$3.00 a double  
 load.

PROMPT DELIVERY.  
 Office, 1615 Douglas St.  
 Phone 97.

TRY A TIMES WANT AD.

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

YATES ST.

Continued Performance Daily From

2 to 5:30; 6:30 to 11.

Programme Friday and Saturday

"A Thoroughbred"

A Race-track Picture

"The Quaker Mother"

An Emotional Drama.

"The Atomsphere"

A Story That Will Reach the Heart.

"Struggle for Life"

"It Served Her Right"

Edison Comedy.

## ROMANO PHOTOPLAY THEATRE

Programme for Friday and Saturday

1st and 2nd

THE PIED PIPER OF HAMLIN

By Thanhouse.

THE TORN SCARF

By Rex.

THE TABLES TURNED

By Melles.

THE NOVICE

By Selig.

POWER OF DEVOTION

By Thanhouse.

## Money - Savers

Watch This Ad.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, gold band,

dozen, \$1.00

HAND MADE WASH BOILERS,

each, \$1.00

HAND MADE ALL COPPER

WASH BOILERS, each, \$3.75

GALVANIZED TUBS, each, \$5.00

and

DINNER SETS, 12 pieces, elegant,

per set, \$6.50

LEMONADE SETS, fancy, per set

\$2.00

BERRY SETS, cut glass designs,

per set, \$3.00

CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS,

special, 2 pairs for \$1.50.

HALLIDAY, CLYDE

&amp; CO., LTD.

Tinamithing, Etc.

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## POTS &amp; PANS



## Old Dutch Cleanser

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT IN THE KITCHEN  
 Its many uses and full directions  
 on large Sifter-Can 10¢

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Harold B. Robertson returned yesterday from Seattle.

Edgar Fawcett has returned from a short visit across the Sound.

Miss B. Briggs has returned from a holiday visit to the mainland.

J. H. Lowrie returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to Seattle.

Miss E. Goodman returned yesterday from a visit to friends in Seattle.

Miss McClure, who has been a guest of Miss McColl, Vancouver, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Multhead returned yesterday from a pleasant visit in Vancouver.

Mrs. M. Holmes was among the passengers on the Princess Charlotte from Seattle yesterday.

Miss Thomas returned yesterday from Seattle, where she has been spending a holiday.

Miss Mary McNiff, who has been making a visit to friends in Seattle, returned home yesterday.

Alan Booth left yesterday by the Chicago-Milwaukee Railway to take up his studies at Toronto.

Fred Young, who has been making an extended visit to his old home in the East, returned yesterday.

Mrs. Fisher, Kamloops, who is on her way to Goldstream, is stopping for a day or so at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young and child left yesterday on the S. S. Governor for a visit to San Francisco.

Senator Laughlin, Calgary, Conservative leader in the Senate, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Seattle.

Mrs. Child, Calgary, who has been

## Genuine English

## Oak

Butter Dishes, regular price

\$2.50. Sale \$1.90

Sale price.

Biscuit Jars, regular price

\$4.75. Sale \$3.60

price.

Salad Bowls, regular price

\$10.75. Sale \$8.10

price.

Salad Bowls, regular price

\$14.75. Sale \$11.10

Sale price.

Salad Bowls, regular price

\$11.50. Sale \$8.65

price.

Toast Racks, regular price

\$3 each. Sale \$2.25

price.

Butter Knives, regular price

75c each. Sale 60c

price.

CHALLONER

&amp; MITCHELL

COMPANY LIMITED

Jewelers. 1017 Gov't St.

## The Evening

## Chit-Chat

By Ruth Cameron

"The correctness with which a man pronounces" an old college professor used to tell all his classes. "Is the hall mark of his culture and education."

How do you think you would stand according to that criterion?

It seems to me that very few people would be 100 point folks by that test.

Perhaps you think my remarks are unduly sweeping and unnecessarily harsh. Perhaps you think that you, for instance, do not very often make a mistake in pronunciation.

Now before you pat yourself on the back, my friend, let me ask you how you pronounce a few words like address, inquiry, alias, interesting, aspirant, grievous, harass, illustrate, precedence, resource.

Look up your pronunciation of these words in the dictionary and if you have them all right I humbly beg your pardon. But I'll wager I won't have to.

Of course, the common words which could hardly be pronounced in more than one way most of us get right. Only children and distinctly ignorant people make errors in these. But there are many words which are commonly pronounced two or three ways and yet which should properly be pronounced only one way. When a man pronounces all these words properly he has certainly earned his windows in the Hall of Culture.

But how few people do. Of course, it would be almost impossible to sit down and corral these words all at once and learn to pronounce them aright.

But one can make an effort to notice different pronunciations in the course of conversation and then hunt out the right one and make it one's own.

That's the hardest way, but, like most hardest ways, it's the only sure one.

It isn't safe to adopt a pronunciation because you hear someone you think is well educated using it. Many people who ought to know better cling firmly to faulty pronunciations.

Nor is it safe to adopt a pronunciation because it sounds "high-brow." You are very apt to get caught this way. For instance, I think "inquiry" sounds most "college-professor," but as a matter of fact "inquir-y" has the weight of authority. And again, "precedence" certainly sounds punctiliously correct, but "preceed-ence" really is the right pronunciation.

If you care to hunt down some of these words I think you will find the chase rather interesting.

Of course there's the drawback that even if you do learn to pronounce correctly ninety-nine one-hundredths of the people who hear you won't know you are doing so.

But cheer up. Think how the other one-hundredth will appreciate such a rarity.

Besides, you know, knowledge as well as virtue, is, or surely ought to be, its own reward.

Ruth Cameron

## HOUSES BUILT

On Instalment

Plan

D. H. BALE

Contractor and Builder

Cor. Oak Bay and Newport Ave.

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Vancouver Island's Leading

Summer Resort

## The Strathcona Hotel

Shawnigan Lake, B. C.

The Ideal Place to spend a Real Vacation

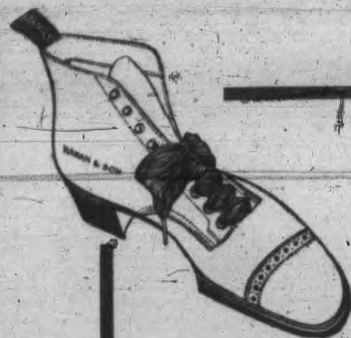
Magnificent scenery, mountain climbing, boating, swimming, tennis, croquet. Special attention given to ladies and children. Special rates by the week or month. For further particulars write or phone

STRATHCONA HOTEL

Shawnigan Lake, B. C.

Louis Lucas and John P. Sweeney, Props.

MOTOR PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY



## To the Lady Miss Gentleman or Youth

who would know what the Fall and Winter Footwear Styles really are, we would say that a stroll into our store will give the desired information

## H. B. HAMMOND Shoe Co.

Sole Agents, Hanan & Son, N. Y.  
 Broadwalk Skufflers for Children.

Pemberton Building  
 621 Fort St.

## Cotton Crepe

## Kimonos

Any color you want,  
 any style you want.

From \$4.75 to \$1

Some With Hand  
 Embroidery and  
 Others Figured

See our Special Fall  
 display of Silk Kimono  
 and Mandarin  
 Coats



## Oriental Importing Co.

1601-3 Government St., Cor. Cormorant. Phone 2862

## R. RUTLEY

LADIES' TAILOR

Has just received the very latest fashions in Ladies' Tailor Made Suits. We undertake to make both Fancy and Plain Suits and guarantee the work and material to be of the best. We shall be pleased to forward patterns and styles on receipt of post card, and guarantee satisfaction.

408-409 SAYWARD BLOCK

## We've Moved

To 638 Cormorant Street

Next to Fire Hall, and will continue our

SALE OF

Everything  
 at 25% Off

Not on just a few lines, but on our entire stock.

NOTE.—Mr. Warlee, practical ladies' tailor, is now with us at this address

Lee Dye &amp; Co. 638 Cormorant Street

Next the Fire Hall

For Results Use Classified Ads.

## New Fall Arrivals

Every day we are receiving new Fall goods in the many lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. You will find here new styles in a splendid range for Fall, and prices that are worthy considering.

## New Linen Waists

A number of new styles in plain tailored Waists in lawns, linens, etc., lace and embroidery trimming. Prices \$1.50 to \$3.25

## New Tweed Suits

A few of an early shipment in Ladies' Tweed Suits in mixed effects, with self and velvet trimmings; very neat. Prices \$15 to \$35.00

## New Hosiery

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, in the famous Penman's, seamless, knit to shape hosiery; in blacks only. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c

## New Wrapperets

A nice range of these in an even woven cloth, with striped and polka dot patterns. Prices 12½c to 20c

## New Lisle Hosiery

Penman's, seamless lisle Hosiery, in a splendid range of colors, also blacks. Sizes 8½ to 10. Prices 35c and 50c

## New Underwear

Our Fall Underwear is now to hand with a range of qualities in medium, light and heavy weight wools, in ladies' and children's stuffs. Prices up from 50c

## New Bedding

Our stock of Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, etc., is very complete. Blankets from, per pair, \$3.75 to \$9.50. Comforters from \$1.50 to \$15.00. Sheets, each, up from 90c

## E. E. WESCOTT

649 Yates Street

McCall's Patterns

Phone 3039



## RUGBY UNION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Past Year Most Successful in  
Every Way—Officers Are  
Elected

The annual meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football Union was held at the James Bay clubhouse last evening and was largely attended. The secretary's report was read and the financial statement of the club found to be excellent, there being over \$100 in hand. It was decided to send a team to California at the end of October, co-operating with Vancouver, half from each city.

Last year's committee and secretary-treasurer were thanked very much for their services, and the new officers were elected.

It was decided to open the football season this year with a dinner and smoker to members of the team and officers, and any other football enthusiasts who would like to attend.

Following are the officers elected:  
Hon. president—George Gillespie.  
President—Geo. Jay.

Vice-presidents—J. E. Miller, H. G. Wilson, C. E. Todd, J. A. Victor, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, E. E. Billinghurst, A. J. O'Reilly, A. T. Coward, W. C. Moresby, W. Blakemore.  
Secretary—A. D. B. Scott.  
Treasurer—W. H. Spalding.  
Captain—W. A. Newcombe.  
Committee—L. Sweeney, J. H. Gillespie, J. H. Austin.

The balance sheet shows the following satisfactory condition of finances:

Receipts.  
Cash on hand.....\$ 3.41  
Gate, Rowing club game.....35.00  
Gate, Vancouver game.....33.50  
Gate, Nanaimo.....13.00  
Tickets sold, Berkeley games.....1,171.00  
Gate, three games.....2,079.50  
Gate, Vancouver game.....199.65  
Members' subs.....93.00

Total.....\$3,927.36

Expenditures.  
Printing.....\$ 78.80  
Telegrams and postage.....8.50  
Footballs and club colors.....60.50  
Travelling expenses and hotel.....324.50  
Ground expenses.....59.65  
Cash paid Berkeley team.....1,800.00  
Entertaining Berkeley team—  
Theatre.....26.00  
Banquet.....150.00  
Stationery and sundries.....27.40  
Medical attendance.....32.00  
Subscription B. C. Union.....5.00  
Cash paid J.B.A.A. for grounds—  
Vancouver game.....52.70  
Berkeley games.....812.00  
Vancouver game.....49.90  
Cash on hand, trust account.....350.00  
Cash on hand, Northern bank.....50.11

Total.....\$3,927.36

### BUYS LAND.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—The Hudson's Bay Company announce the purchase for three-quarters of a million dollars of seventy acres adjoining River park on the Red river as an athletic ground for employees.

### ON WAY TO COAST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Dr. F. Montzambert left yesterday for the Pacific coast to examine the quarantine station.

## HEAVY COUNTY COURT LIST FOR SEPTEMBER

Twenty-Eight Cases Including  
Six Criminal Appeals to  
Come Up on Monday

The October county court session opens on Monday morning next, when Judge Lampman will set dates for the cases before the court, numbering twenty-eight. There are six criminal appeals and the remainder are civil trials. Twelve judgment summons cases are also listed. The list of the criminal appeals and civil trials is as follows:

Criminal Appeals.  
Rex vs. Frances Smith (W. C. Moresby).

Rex vs. Erickson (J. H. Lawson).  
Rex vs. Quock Sing (D. S. Tait).  
Rex vs. McGregor (C. E. Davie).  
Rex vs. Anderson (D. S. Tait).  
Rex vs. Wood (M. B. Jackson).

Civil Trials.  
Norris Safe Co (Griffin), vs. Currie et al. (Higgins).

Ducres (C. L. Harrison), vs. Harris (S. Child).  
Coles (Moresby), vs. Paul (D. S. Tait).  
Ellis (D. S. Tait), vs. Edson Town-site Co. (Moresby).

R. C. Foundry Co. (Moresby), vs. Carlier & Co. (J. M. Lawson).  
Sobha Singh (J. P. Walls), vs. Simpson (Morphy).  
Victoria Phoenix Co. (H. B. Robertson), vs. Young (Moresby).  
Bragg (C. L. Harrison), vs. Betterton (in person).

Dingman (Higgins), vs. Stucky (in person).  
Richards (D. S. Tait), vs. Carroll (Moresby).

Whitney & Pedler (Patton), vs. Cousins (Moresby).  
McGillivray (Tait), vs. Becton (in person).

Ballanieri (C. F. Davie), vs. Jones (H. B. Robertson).  
B. C. Realty Co. (Bradshaw), vs. Meyer (Crease).

A. D. Macdonald (in person), vs. Ah Jume (C. L. Harrison).

Harnback (Tait), vs. Braden (Moresby).  
Beard et al. (Bradshaw), vs. Woodburn (in person).

Willett (Davie), vs. Finch & Finch (H. E. A. Courtney).  
Fletcher Mfg. Co. (J. H. Lawson), vs. Baneroff (Alkman).

Cameroon Lumber Co. (Shandley), vs. Mayor (in person).  
Brooks (Tait), vs. Fisher (Crease).  
Paul (Tait), vs. Oliver & Wilson (Moresby).

### GIRL KILLED.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—Helen Goodwin, seven year old daughter of John Goodwin, a real estate dealer, was dragged to death by the family mare yesterday. Helen and another little girl mounted the mare and started from the family summer home at Waterman, Kitsap county. During their ride the horse became frightened and bolted. The girls fell and Helen Goodwin caught her foot in the stirrup and was dragged on the road. It had been customary for the girls to ride double on the slow going mare, which was considered perfectly gentle.

Finch & Finch, Ladies' Outfitters

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF

# Early Fall Deliveries

Their various sections have been reorganized, and the Cult of Fashion is reflected in every department. Unusual activity is evidenced by the demand occasioned by these early arrivals, purchasers keenly alive to procuring Dame Fashion's demands are visiting the "Shrine of Fashion," where goods of extraordinary merit obtains.

## Suits at \$22.50

Honestly Worth \$30.00

These SUITS are tailor built, and the material range is very extensive, being composed of Navy Suitings, Chevron Tweeds, Black and White Shepherd Plaids, Imitation Harris and Donegal Tweeds, Northern and Flaked Tweeds—all one price **\$22.50**

## Ladies' Whitewear

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS in most lovely material, with the fashionable high necks carried out in the wrap-over styles with kimona and the open French styles. Price range is from \$1.25 to **\$3.00**

BRASSIERES are stocked in a wide variety of materials and styles, for stout or slender figures, cross in back style, and hook and lace in front. The prices ranging from 85c to **\$2.25**

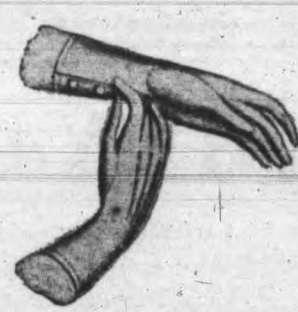
Some lovely creations in Ladies' Underskirts in lace and embroidery trimmed, and of quite the newest styles, made up on materials selected from the finest producers, ranging in price from \$1.25 to **\$6.75**

All makes in Ladies' Whitewear. This department has recently been taken over by a lady whose experience has been gained with the producers of these garments. Added to our ordinary stock we have included some beautiful creations in FRENCH HAND-MADE WHITEWEAR, which to be seen, will be admired, and at prices—the lowest—which always obtain here.



## Hosiery

We hold an unrivalled stock of the "Holeproof" "Onyx" and "Everwear" makes at popular prices, besides some lovely silk and silk lisle, both in plain and lace effects.



## Gloves

Our stock of GLOVES is beyond comparison. All makes in FRENCH KID and FABRIC GLOVES, being our special study.

## A Feast of Harmony

The work of the world's famous operatic artists can now be something more than a dream or a memory to you.

## Columbia Grand Opera Double-Disc Records

Enable you to hear and enjoy them for all time—at your leisure, in your own home.

Cavaliere, Constantino, Blanchart, Mardones, Boninsegna, Bronskaja, Freeman, Bispham and Campanari.

Call in or send for one of our new record catalogues.

## FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents for Columbia Records and Talking Machines.  
1231 GOVERNMENT STREET TELEPHONE 885

## Corsets



As is well known in Victoria, we have the sole control of the Thomson Glove-Fitting Corset, and we stock those new styles which are adaptable to the modes of the moment in the world of dress—not only do we stock this wonderful Corset, but you can find all sizes in the "G. D." "P. D." and "C. C. a La Grace" in a large range of styles.

## Blouses

The Widest Range of Blouses in the West

Is our claim—from the Tailored Waist to the most exquisite creation for evening wear.

## Blouses



Ladies' Outfitters  
717-719 Yates St.  
Just above Douglas

# FINCH & FINCH

Ladies' Outfitters  
717-719 Yates St.  
Just above Douglas



# WATSON MUST MAKE MORE SHOE ROOM

WE ARE PACKED FROM FLOOR TO CEILING WITH THE CHOICEST AND BEST LINES OF AMERICAN FOOTWEAR AND SIMPLY MUST MAKE THE GREATEST EFFORT IN OUR HISTORY TO HAVE MORE BREATHING SPACE

**Saturday's Prices Will Demonstrate Our Anxiety** To bring down our Gigantic Stock to a Working Level. Our Prices are Great Big Shoe Values

## High Button Shoes



Will be the popular footwear for this fall. Now is your chance to get a high class Button Boot in gunmetal or patent, in the smartest new American shapes. All sizes. Price, per pair, **\$3.50**

## Here's An 'Empress'



That for style, fitting and wear represents the highest height of shoemakers' art. The leathers are the best and newest obtainable. The "Empress" in all styles at, per pair, **\$3.50**

## This Man's Shoe



Is a box kip Blucher with kip leather lining and is one of the smartest shapes we have met with. The counters and foxings are solid. All sizes **\$3.50**

## Girls' School Shoes



That will please the girl and her mother, too. We have them priced very low, but guarantee them the very best school shoes in town. Sizes 8 to 10½ **\$1.65** Sizes 11 to 2½ **\$2.00** per pair

## We Are Showing the Greatest Range We Ever Had



In Men's Velour and Gunmetal Boots. Young men and old men can be fitted perfectly. We guarantee the fit and the wear. Prices up **\$4.00** from



OUR BOYS' SHOES  
Are famed far and wide for their good wear. Now, we'll soon have wet weather, so prepare your boy with a pair of our Boys' Specials. Hard soles, strong uppers. Sizes 1 to 5 **\$2.25** Sizes 11 to 13 **\$1.75** Sale price

Our Only Address

635 YATES STREET

COME TO-MORROW AND BUY YOUR SHOES FROM

# WATSON'S SHOE STORE

The Shoe Money Savings Bank

## SECHLT UNFIT FOR SOOKE RUN

(Continued from page 1.)

While no direct cause is assigned for the wreck the court believes it was caused by the ship getting into the trough of the sea with a westerly wind, which caused her to heel and let in water, and that the deck load of iron rails, etc., shifted and prevented the ship righting.

Mr. Justice Martin announced that the finding of the court in regard to the Iroquois wreck will be delivered within ten days. The finding in re-

gard to the Sechelt, in full, is as follows:

Having fully investigated the facts relating to the loss of the screw steamer Sechelt, of the shade deck type, Harold Victor James, master, registered tonnage 71.13; length 73 feet; beam 13.2 feet; depth 7.4 feet; 16 h.p. engines; built of wood in 1893 at Pontiac, state of Washington, U. S. A., which foundered with all hands (four 18) on March 31, 1911, off South Bedford Island, Boucher Bay, Straits of Juan de Fuca, this court is of the opinion that:

1. While in the absence of direct testimony it is impossible to state definitely what brought about the disaster, yet it seems to be clear that from some unexplained cause the ship got into the trough of the sea, with a heavy westerly wind and hard squalls prevailing, which caused her to heel to such an

extent as to allow the water to flow into the body of the ship through the apertures on the main deck communicating with the engine and boiler space, and forehold, and it is probable that the cargo on the main deck, of light iron rails, car wheels and axles, shifted in the heavy rolling to an extent sufficient to prevent the vessel's ability to right herself.

2. The ship though given a certificate to carry forty passengers under section 1, part VII of the Inspection Rules, was not fitted for the Victoria-Sooke route, for which she was licensed, and the inspector of hulls, John C. Kinghorn, should not have given her permission to run on it. Furthermore, a grave error in judgment was made in classing the route in question as being one within "the inland waters" of Canada, as defined by sub-section (4); section 72 of the Canada Shipping Act, because it comes clearly within the exception "salt water bays and gulfs on the sea coast" specified in that section, and though part of the route, viz., from Victoria to Race Passage, would in general be more or less sheltered, except from southerly gales, yet after passing through that passage a ship would be exposed to the full force of prevailing westerly gales from the Pacific ocean. The Sechelt was quite unable to cope with such conditions or with the ordinary stress of that locality, because of her peculiar construction whereby the main deck was in effect made the weather deck, and also because of the insecurely protected apertures above mentioned, which properly came within the scope of section 14 of part VII of the Inspection Rules, requiring that "all gangways and openings on or below 'weather deck' should be fitted with covers in such a manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured" with other similar provisions respecting coamings and hatch covers intended to safeguard the buoyancy of the ship, which were insufficiently observed or ignored, though the section declares them to be "important items to be noticed by the inspector in steamboats subject to heavy seas."

3. This ship was originally designed and built as a tug for service on Lake Washington, U. S. A., but of late had much additional superstructure added for the accommodation of passengers, which tended to lessen her original stability, and encouraged the carrying of freight on the main deck, something not contemplated in her original design, and which unless duly compensated for by weights below would be a menace to her stability. In all cases when similar changes have been made it is essential that inspectors should, before granting a license, be particularly careful to satisfy themselves by actual test if necessary that the stability has not been jeopardized, and also place a limit upon the weight of cargo to be carried on or above the main deck. Generally speaking the type of vessel represented by the Sechelt, with more or less variation, is one requiring careful attention to the correct distribution of weights, including ballasting, and to the manner in which the cargo is stowed, in order to preserve stability.

4. Though section 24 of the said inspection rules provides that "the steering gear shall be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year" by the inspector of hulls, yet there is no specific evidence that this was done, which is the more to be regretted because it was suggested that the cause of the ship unaccountably getting into the trough of the sea was owing to some defect in the steering gear. It is surprising to observe that in the printed form of return of inspection no reference is to be found to this essential matter.

5. Though the Sechelt had been stranded in Vancouver Narrows on the 7th of August, 1910, and again on Bowen Island on the 5th of November, 1910, and her main engine had broken down on the 8th of December, 1910, suffering on each occasion a "material degree" of injury to her hull or machinery as defined by the statute (sec-

15 and 21 of the Shipping Act of 1908), which injury was in two cases at least reported to the Hull Inspector, yet permission was given to her owners to change her run from Vancouver to Sechelt to a more dangerous one, viz., Victoria to Sooke, without any inspection, though full powers are given to the inspector in such cases by Sec. 533 of the Act.

6. With respect to the verbal permission given by the inspector of hulls to change the route as aforesaid, we observe that under sections 539 and 594 of the Shipping Act, and section 1, part VII, of the rules, the certificate is to define the limits in which the vessel is to ply, and a duplicate of the certificate must be posted up. In the present case the certificate states "that the steamboat is permitted to run on the waters between Vancouver and Sechelt," the consequence being that in open violation of sections 539 and 594 of the statute the vessel was really running on a route for which she had in fact no certificate. The protection of the public demands that such grave matters, which may have, as here, the most lamentable consequences and which are contemplated by the statute to be evidenced by a formal document, should not depend upon the mere recollection of a verbal permission.

In conclusion, this court is strongly of the opinion that in view of the recent great increase of shipping on this coast, with every prospect of a still greater and much more rapid increase in the near future, the time has come when his excellency the governor-general in council should be humbly advised to give fuller effect to the powers conferred upon him by sections 572, 573, 574 and 582 of the Canada Shipping Act, and appoint additional inspectors so that in effect a local board of inspection for British Columbia may be established with a deputy chairman under sections 582-4 of said act, the said board to have in addition to the present two inspectors (of machinery and of hulls and equipment) two other inspectors, one of whom shall have charge of the inspection of equipment only, and be a master mariner qualified for all waters, and the other to be an additional inspector of hulls who shall have special knowledge of naval architecture generally and in particular a knowledge of the stability of ships which this investigation has demonstrated the urgent need of.

The ship should be allowed to carry freight or passengers for hire without having first obtained the certificate of the board collectively, that she is in all respects suitable for the route on which she is to ply, instead of the two individual and inadequate certificates now in use, thereby placing the responsibility for safeguarding the travelling public upon a very small number of the board, which in practice will lead to greater care being taken in the issue of certificates, the necessity for which has

abundantly appeared by recent deplorable and easily avoidable disasters.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 1st day of September, A. D. 1911.

ARCHER MARTIN, J. Adm.  
A. HEURLEY REED, C. D. NEROUTSOS, Assessors.

## WARM WEATHER FOR HARVESTING

Work of Threshing Will Be General Next Week—Prospects Improve

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Weather conditions throughout the west are again conducive to successful harvesting of the big wheat crop. While local showers in a few districts have retarded cutting, yesterday and to-day the temperatures are again much warmer. In the majority of points during the past 48 hours the thermometers have not gone below fifty degrees. Cutting has been completed in many sections of Manitoba and in southern Saskatchewan. Binders are working in almost all uncut fields and with the beginning of next week threshing machines will be working pretty generally. Manitoba is tied up to-day by the rain of last night. Reports would indicate that where cutting has been finished the prospects are promising for a better than average yield.

## INTERNATIONAL CUP RACE.

Huntington, Long Island, Sept. 1.—Commodore Fred Burnham, helmsman of the Dixie IV, which will defend the international cup against the British challenger next week, has received a cablegram from the Duke of Westminster, owner of the Pioneer, one of the challengers, offering wagers of any part of \$100,000 that the Pioneer will defeat the Dixie.

## McCREERY FOR CLEVELAND.

Member of Victoria Team Will Join American League Nine.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—Judging from early indications, the Brooklyn National League club will prove the luckiest in the drafting process that took place before the National Baseball association today. Brooklyn secured sixteen men from the minor leagues through drafts. There were five drafts in for Crandall of Memphis, and nine for Cravath of Minneapolis. Among the players drafted were:

By Brooklyn National—Cuthaw of Oakland.  
By Chicago National—Moore of Los Angeles.  
By Detroit American—Stitt of San Francisco; Orutt of Brantford, of the Canadian League.  
By Cleveland American—McCreery of Victoria, B. C.; Kuhn of Portland.

## SPECTATORS KILLED.

Warsaw, Sept. 1.—During artillery manoeuvres yesterday a schrapnel shell exploded in a crowd of peasants. Three persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

## Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment Free

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 12-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, post free, on application to Potier Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

## BUSINESS LOTS FOR BUSINESS MEN AT

## Fort George

The big money in real estate is made by those who buy business lots at the beginning of a city. Knowing what you do now, if you had the opportunity of buying at prices prevailing a few years ago, you would not hesitate to buy on Hastings or Granville streets, Vancouver; Main street or Portage avenue, Winnipeg; Jasper avenue, Edmonton; or Eighth avenue, Calgary. You would not be buying at Shaughnessy Heights, Toronto Park or any of the outlying additions no matter how high-sounding the name or how many boulevards or parks they might have, notwithstanding the fact that lots in these additions are first class investments—but

## Business Lots for Profit

Most people cannot afford to buy business lots in the streets mentioned above at present prices. It is possible, however, to get in at the starting point of what will be undoubtedly a place of as much importance.

In making an investment in real estate the necessary thing to do is to pick out the most promising of the prospective cities and examine into their possibilities.

What are their natural advantages? After you have looked them all over and considered the good and bad points, then you will find out that—

Fort George has every natural advantage possessed by all the others combined.

One of the prospective cities will be a railroad centre. Another has coal mines. This one has timber lands. Another will talk of the fine climate.

That one is the centre of an agricultural district. Fort William and Port Arthur will talk to you about their water transportation.

Stewart will talk of her mines. Some other places may have a great water power.

## Fort George Has Them All

Don't overlook this point. It means that Fort George has a combination of all the resources possessed by all the other cities of Western Canada (except that she is not an ocean port). Fort George is the geographical and strategic commercial centre of British Columbia. British Columbia is Canada's largest and richest province.

You should know all about Fort George and British Columbia. Let us send you map plans and official information free.

Send your name or call to-day. You can get in at the beginning if you hurry.

Natural Resources Security Co. Limited  
Paid-Up Capital \$250,000.  
Joint Owners and Sole Agents Fort George Township.  
Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah, yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Soothing Powders and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

# VICTORIA BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE

THE STORE FOR BARGAINS AT ALL TIMES IN MEN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES

1419-1421 Douglas Street



There's great satisfaction in making beds and bedding of such fine quality as to win compliments like this:

"I rested so comfortably the other night at the Hotel Belleville, that I examined the bedding in the morning and found your label. Please let me know whether they are sold in Ottawa."

There's great satisfaction, too, in buying and using beds that are so much better than ordinary, especially when they cost no more. See that the IDEAL trade mark is on the bed you buy. Ask us for dealer's name nearest you.

Write for Free Book No. 144

THE IDEAL BEDDING CO. LIMITED  
MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

# REMOVED

TO SAYWARD BLOCK

Douglas Street

Watches, Clocks, Diamond Rings and all Jewelry, at

25% Reduction from Regular Price





## Out today

It is as important to cultivate one's musical taste as to acquire a taste for good literature. Victor Records certainly assist greatly in attaining this end, and the September list out to-day includes an exceptionally fine range of selections that are both instructive and amusing. Special mention is made of the following:

### 10-inch Double-sided (90c. for the two.)

16910. You'll Do the Same Thing Over Again... Murray  
16910. My Hula Hula Love... Jones and Murray  
16992. Carmen Selection (Xylophone)... W. H. Reitz  
16992. Musetta Waltz (Whistling)... Guido Gialdini

### 12-inch Double-sided (\$1.50 for the two.)

35194. Pink Lady Waltzes... Victor Dance Orchestra  
35194. Immortal Waltzes... Victor Dance Orchestra

### 10-inch Red Seal, \$2.00

87081. Madame Butterfly (Amore O grillo)... Puccini  
Sung by the Great Tenor, Riccardi Martin  
These are but a few of the real good ones for September.

HEAR THEM TO-DAY AT YOUR DEALERS

**Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., Ltd., Montreal**

Ask any of the Victor-Berliner dealers for a September Supplement, which contains a complete list of the new single and double-faced records.  
**BE SURE TO HEAR THE VICTROLA**

## New Victor Records For September

### Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Limited

Exclusively Victor Representatives

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

VICTORIA, B. C.

Get our Catalogue.

### Montelius Piano House

1104 Government Street, Near Port

Manufacturers' distributors of Victor Machines and Records for the Pacific Coast

SAY!



### Wheat Pearls

A BREAKFAST FOOD THAT  
BUILDS AS WELL AS FILLS.

Distributed solely by

**T. H. HORNE**

Corner Broad and Johnson  
Streets.  
Telephone 487.

### Tenders for Painting Point Ellice Bridge

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. Friday, September 8th, for the above work. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Purchasing Agent.

W. W. NORTHCOOT,  
City Hall, Purchasing Agent.  
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 31st, 1911

### University School VICTORIA, B. C. For Boys

Next term begins Wednesday, September 6.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields.  
Accommodation for 150 Boarders.  
Organized Cadet Corps.  
Musketry Instruction.  
Football and Cricket.  
Gymnasium and Rifle Range.

Recent Successes at McGill and R.M.C.

WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Cambridge); J. C.

Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.), assisted

by a resident staff of University men.

For Prospectus apply to the Bursar

**F. SCHNOTER, VICTORIA, B. C.**

**SMOKE  
MY CHOICE  
CIGARS**

EVERY DEALER HAS THEM

## DAY TRIAL STANDS TILL SEPTEMBER 18

Statement Made as to Evidence Witness Reed is to Give on Arrival

The trial of John Day, sent from the police court after a preliminary hearing, charged with having received stolen naval stores from the Esquimalt navy yard knowing them to have been stolen, was again adjourned this morning because of the non-arrival here of the principal witness, Chief Carpenter Mate Reed, of the Egeria. The date of trial was set after much argument, for September 18.

The witness Reed is to come from England and when to-day was set as the trial it was thought he would be here to give evidence. The shipping strike in England, however, tied up the steamer Megantic on which Reed was booked to sail, and the strike having been settled the witness is now thought to be on his way here.

A demand was made by Stuart Henderson and H. Dallas Helmecken, K. C., for the accused, that the prosecution should furnish the defence with particulars of the evidence the new witness is to give.

Commander Vivian put in an affidavit of particulars received by cable from the Admiralty, London, giving the information that Reed had confessed and had alleged that with Day's knowledge he had stolen and sold Day naval stores for \$24 on one occasion; that Day was aware the goods had been stolen and that he had connived at the theft; that 20 drums of paint had been sold to John Houston of the Victoria Machinery depot for which \$75 was paid. The cable on which the affidavit was based read that an epitome of the evidence Reed is to give would be called if desired.

J. A. Aikman asked for the adjournment because he would have to get in his evidence backwards and then take the adjournment agreed upon before Judge McInnis for the production of Reed. He suggested it would be better for all concerned to take an adjournment till Sept. 18.

Stuart Henderson, representing Day, thought it a remarkable thing that Reed should not be here at this date. He thought a war ship might have been commissioned to bring the witness to Victoria, and Mr. Helmecken suggested the Canadian navy might have been sent for Reed. Judge Lampman reminded him with a smile that a navy could not bring the witness across Canada, and adjourned the case till the date asked for.

### VANCOUVER REGATTA.

Word was received at the J. B. A. A. this morning that the big regatta in Vancouver in which the Bays are going to compete has been fixed for September 9 over the Coal Harbor course. W. N. Kennedy will row in the single sculls against a Vancouver entry and the J. B. A. A. will have crews in the doubles and fours.

The boys are all training hard and hope to give a good account of themselves and maintain the invincible record of the club.

### WILL VISIT VICTORIA.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Sir William Howell Davies, member of parliament for Bristol, and Lady Davies arrive in Canada on the Royal Edward to-day. They will be joined at Montreal by Norval Whelan, member of parliament for Lancaster, and Mrs. and Miss Helme. E. Parkes, member of parliament for Birmingham, and Mrs. Parkes will also join the party, who will make a trip through to Victoria.

### NEW FINANCIAL COMPANY.

London, Sept. 1.—There was floated here to-day the Anglo-French Financial Company of Canada, which was recently incorporated under the laws of the Dominion, with capital of \$2,500,000. The new company also represents the interests of some of the most successful groups in England. These include the present South African groups, notably the Hirsch system, which includes Otto Belt, the Neumanns and other millionaires. Naes & Sons, of the London Stock Exchange, are their associates. The president of the company is Frederick Baker, chairman of the Hirsch group. Norton Griffiths, member of parliament, is vice-president. Among the other directors of the new company are Evelyn Cecil, member of parliament; Almerice Paset, member of parliament; and Harry Brittain, who is known in Canada. The Anglo-French Financial Company of Canada has appointed O. C. Howard as its Canadian manager with offices at Vancouver and Montreal.

### VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Victoria, Sept. 1.	
Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Canadian Oil	55 00/100
American-Canadian Oil	13 15
Canadian Northwest Oil	04 04/100
Can. Pac. Oil	15 15
Alberta Coal & Coke	61 61
Diamond Vale Coal & Coke	06 06/100
Granby	28 00
International Coal & Coke	70 62
Nicola Valley Coal & Coke	40 00
Royal Collieries	32 32
Western Coal & Coke	140 2 00
Maricopa	62 62/100
B. C. Copper	375 425
B. C. Packers, com.	50 00
B. C. Permanent Loan	120 00
C. N. P. Fisheries	520 4 00
Dominion Trust Co.	118 00
Great West Permanent (a)	117 00
Great West Permanent (b)	114 00
Stewart Land	8 50
Bitter Creek	12 12
Glacier Creek	05 05/100
Klaskino	04 04
Lacquet	01 01/100
Lucky Calumet	01 01/100
Lucky Jim Zinc	240 250
Main Reef	08 08
Nugget Gold	62 60
Portland Canal	152 16
Portland Wonder	01 04
Rancher Coal	00 12 00
Red Cliffe	1 05 1 10
Snowstorm	20 20
Stewart M. & D.	50 1 00
Termination	42 42/100

Kootenay	80 80
S. A. Warrants	725 00
Sales.	
1,000 Maricopa Oil	001
2,000 Royal Collieries	102
5,000 Royal Collieries (90 days)	102

### TORONTO STOCKS.

(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Toronto, Sept. 1.	
Bid.	Asked.
Ann. Asbestos	4 4
Do. "B"	80 80
Do. common	58 58
Bell Telephone	145 145
Can. Gen. Electric	108 108
Consumers Gas	103 103
Detroit United	71 71
Dom. Steel Works	104 104
Dom. Telegraph	104 104
Illinois, pref.	50 50
Maple Leaf	69 62
Do. pref.	57 58
Mex. L. & P.	57 58
Montreal Power	162 162
N. S. Steel	94 95
Pennsylvania	51 53
Do. pref.	50 50
Porto Rico Railway	60 60
R. & O. Nav. Co.	115 115
Rio Janeiro Tram	113 113
St. L. & C. Nav. Co.	154 154
Sao Paulo Tram	154 154
Shredded Wheat	70 70
Toronto Railway	133 133
Winnipeg Railway	232 237

### CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Chicago, Sept. 1.	
Open High Low Close	
Wheat—	
Sept.	89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2
Dec.	94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
May	109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2
Corn—	
Sept.	65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2
Dec.	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2
May	65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2
Oats—	
Sept.	43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
Dec.	46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2
May	49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
Barley—	
Sept.	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
Dec.	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
May	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Lard—	
Sept.	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Dec.	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Jan.	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Short Kib—	
Sept.	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Dec.	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
New York, Sept. 1.	
Open High Low Close	
Jan.	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
Feb.	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
Mar.	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
Apr.	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
May	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
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### NEW YORK STOCKS.

(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
New York, Sept. 1.	
High Low Bid.	
Amal. Copper	28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2
Amal. Best Sugar	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
Amal. Can. pref.	85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2
Amal. Cotton Oil	52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2
Amal. Locomotive	35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

## Fit-Rite Clothing and Furnishing Parlors

We are displaying FALL CLOTHING in Fancy

Scotch Tweeds and English

Worsted. In our windows

this week we are showing a

SPECIAL BUY for Saturday

Our Blue and Black Serges are the Best in Canada at \$25

### 3 - FURNISHING SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY - 3

Fancy  
Cambric  
Shirts

Regular \$1.25. Stripes and dots.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

\$1.00

FANCY  
WASH  
TIES

Very natty. Regular 35c

SATURDAY SPECIAL

25c

Dents' Grey  
Dog-skin  
Gloves

Regular \$1.50.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

\$1.25

## Fit-Rite Clothing Parlors

RICHARDSON & STEPHENS

1413 Government Street.

1413 Government Street.

# BEDDING

WE have just received a large shipment of Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips and Table Linens, etc. which we have marked at popular prices

IN COMBINATION COTTON WOOL BLANKETS we have a good range in white or grey. **\$3.00** from, per pair

HONEYCOMB BEDSPREADS, in all sizes. Prices starting at **\$1.25**

COMFORTERS IN DURABLE AND FANCY MATERIAL. Prices starting as low as **\$2.25**

IN ALL WOOL BLANKETS, large size. Excellent value at **\$7.00** per pair

FLANNELETTE SHEETS, in white or grey. Price, per pair, **\$1.35** from

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS, large size. Price, per pair, **\$2.50**

We are proud of this department and shall be glad to show you through the excellent values. You may want some another-time if you don't to-day

## The Capital Furniture Co., Ltd.

McCallum Block, Douglas Street



## THRILLING RESCUE OF TEN SEAMEN

Sailors Throw Themselves Into Sea and Are Picked Up by Steamer's Boats.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Ten seamen snatched from death in the great storm that battered the South Atlantic coast were brought here yesterday by the Clyde liner Mohawk. Last Tuesday morning the Mohawk rescued them from the crumbling hulk of the schooner Malcom B. Seavey, while the sea was pounding their vessel to pieces on a reef off Georgetown, S. C.

Originally there were eleven of the schooner's crew, all from Bath, Maine. One man, a Portuguese sailor, was swept overboard when the Seavey first struck the sand bar last Saturday night. Captain Henry M. Dodge was almost helpless from the battering he received while clinging to a spar but the other nine men had recovered from their thrilling experience.

The Seavey put out from Tampa, Fla., August 15, with a cargo of phosphate. Saturday night she ran into a storm and dropped anchor off Cape Romain. By Sunday evening the sea was sweeping over the schooner and washing clear her decks. She dragged her anchors and began to pound on the sandy bottom. The crew took refuge in the rigging and by Monday morning the ship began breaking up. Tuesday morning after three ships had passed in the distance without observing her signals of distress, the Mohawk appeared.

The rescue was as thrilling as the plight of the schooner's crew. A boat from the steamer could not get nearer the Seavey than fifty yards, and one by one the exhausted men lashed to what was left of the schooner's rigging untied the ropes and threw themselves into the sea and were hauled aboard the boat by the lines thrown to them as they struggled in the tremendous waves.

### KAISER REVIEWS FLEET.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Seldom before in the history of the German Empire has such a powerful fleet been brought together for review by the Kaiser as was assembled at Swinemünde. Dressed from stem to stern in flag and bunting, the great armada of warships stretching across the broad channel at the mouth of the Oder made a magnificent spectacle. In his review of the great fleet the Kaiser was accompanied by a number of foreign royals.

## HIGH PRICES OF FOOD IN FRANCE

Investigation—Has Been Ordered as Result of Demonstration in Northern Towns

Paris, Aug. 31.—A campaign which has for its purpose a reduction of the high prices of food started here yesterday. Ten taxicabs and other carrying devices conveying demands that the cost of necessities be reduced, paraded through the Champs Elysee and other thoroughfares. Open agitation with some violence was reported from thirty or forty towns and cities in the northern departments and the movement is spreading to other parts of France.

Sing Revolutionary Songs. Douai, Department of Northern France, Sept. 1.—Banners bearing this inscription: "Butter at 20 sous or Revolution," were borne in a procession of 2,000 persons, mostly women, here yesterday. The paraders sang revolutionary songs.

Parade at Lille. Lille, France, Sept. 1.—The general confederation of labor has taken up the agitation against the high price of food. Six thousand metal workers voiced their protests yesterday by parading through the streets.

### WEDDING SETTLEMENT.

Col. J. J. Astor Sets Aside Large Amount for Future Bride.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.—Col. John Jacob Astor has made a wedding settlement on his future bride, Miss Madeline Talmage Force. The deed of settlement, or marriage agreement, was executed last Monday, when the steam yacht Nomad, with Col. Astor, Miss Force and her father, William H. Force, arrived for a few hours from their yachting cruise for this purpose.

The settlement will become operative the day of the wedding. The amount of the settlement is known only to Col. Astor. Miss Force, her father and Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, who drew up the document, which is believed to have been drafted at the summer residence of Commodore Ledyard in Newport.

The United Trust Company of New York is made the trustee. The amount which Col. Astor settled upon his bride is said to be large. The marriage agreement entered into at this time leads to the belief that the wedding is not far away and that Newport is to be the place, as there is no effort being made to close the large Astor estate.

## OUR LETTER BOX

THE ANNEXATION CRY.

To the Editor.—The cry of danger of annexation on account of reciprocity is a very low argument. The boat is on the other leg. Some 25 or 30 years ago there was in Ontario a good deal of talk about the desirability of annexation, especially in the young men's societies. Canada was not flourishing, and the young men were flocking to the States to make a living. This feeling continued until the late President Cleveland made his dictum on the Venezuela boundary question, when the young men and the whole community came out strongly on the British side. Since then there has been a constant desire for annexation, but very much the opposite.

CUMTUX.

THE REAL ISSUE.

To the Editor.—When Wm. Loney, Jr., undertook through the medium of the Colonist to address a letter to the experience of Victoria relating his experience of reciprocity in the old days in Eastern Canada, he should have confined his remarks to what took place during the period when reciprocity was actually in force. But instead his letter entirely ignores that period and makes a rambling comparison of events which happened 12 years after the reciprocity treaty had been abrogated by the United States government. It might not be out of place to mention that the reciprocity treaty was made in 1857 and ended in 1869, so that the hard times to which he refers followed after the treaty was abrogated, and was probably due to the exclusion of Canadian products from the American market. Neither Alexander Macdonald nor John A. Macdonald were in the slightest degree responsible for the condition of the country at the time referred to in Mr. Loney's letter. As Mr. Loney has not thought it prudent to give his experience of the condition of Canada during the existence of reciprocity, but merely what suited his purpose, and perhaps relying a little upon the ignorance of the workingmen of the facts, he counted upon making a point against reciprocity. I'm very sorry to have to spoil his little story.

Seeing that I also witnessed these things myself, and I know whereof I speak, permit me to state briefly that when reciprocity came into operation Canada, with the exception of a few counties along Lake Ontario, was almost a wilderness covered with a dense forest of timber. The country was dotted with log houses and barns. But under reciprocity all that was changed. Brick and frame dwelling houses and barns were everywhere in evidence; good roads were made; towns and villages sprang into life, and all this before there was a telegraph or railroad line in the country.

The Eign reciprocity of 1857 undoubtedly brought wealth and prosperity to Canada while it lasted, and the loss of which after the close of the slave-holders' rebellion was deplored throughout the length and breadth of the land. I will not attempt to address the workingmen of Victoria how they should record their votes, but it appears to me that the cost of living is the one great problem with which the voters have to deal. If there ever was a paramount issue that is it. There has been no lack of agitation, no dearth of talk, but nothing has been accomplished. Prices of actual necessities, meats, butter, eggs and fresh vegetables are constantly advancing. We are forced to hear much and are induced to read much which tends to obscure the vital point. It is now up to the workingmen of Victoria.

A. W. McCLUE.

Mountain View, Gordon Head.

### IMPERIAL PENNY POST.

Henniker Heaton's Great Work Is Rewarded.

In recognition of the great part played by T. Henniker Heaton in the arrangement of penny postage between the Mother Country and Australia the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, London, recently presented Mr. Heaton with an illuminated address on behalf of the Australian banks in London. Among those present were Sir William Lyne (late treasurer of the Commonwealth), Capt. Muirhead Collins (representing Sir George Reid), the highest commissioner for Australia, Sir John MacColl (agent-general for Tasmania), Lord Blyth, Sir J. T. Verney (agent-general for Victoria), and representative bankers.

The Lord Mayor said that Mr. Heaton had devoted a long and laborious life to securing for his fellow-countrymen the great blessings of penny postage. He had been successful in his mission, and since May 1st it had been possible to send a letter for a penny anywhere within the Empire. It was so great an advantage to a commercial nation that had her sons and daughters scattered all over the Empire, that it must excite the gratitude of all, and they should remember that more than to any one the credit was due to Mr. Heaton.

The Lord Mayor then presented the address, which was signed by the managers of all the banks in London which deal with Australian business. At the top was a representation of the new Australian 1d stamp.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in reply, referred to the fact that twelve years ago he received the freedom of the city for his work in connection with Imperial penny postage. That was the crowning glory of his life, and now he was glad that the completion of penny postage, not only for the Empire, but for the whole of the English-speaking world, had been celebrated in such a quiet and unostentatious manner. There was a great deal more to be done, and he hoped that he might be spared to see penny postage completed throughout the world, and as an immediate step, to see penny postage with our neighbor France. Sir Joseph Ward had stated that penny postage would shortly be established between New Zealand and France, as it already was from New Zealand to Italy. He thought that was something to be annoyed about, and he thought no effort should be spared to establish at once penny postage with their neighbors.

Mr. Heaton said that he held in his hand, among others, the first penny letter from Australia to this country; and the first to Australia, and also a letter from Australia which he received with a 6d stamp when he first entered parliament, and one from Mark Twain

# More Examples of Our Semi-Annual Sale Prices

## FOR THE LADY

### LADIES' "CROSS" SHOES

One of the finest makes in the world. All leathers and in either lace or button. Regular \$5 and \$6 per pair.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE

**\$3.95**



### LADIES' TAN, GREY AND WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS

Reduced to a

SPECIAL SALE PRICE

**\$1.00**

## SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

### 100 PAIRS OF BOYS' BOX CALF AND GRAIN CALF SCHOOL BOOTS

Sizes 1 to 5½. Regular up to \$2.75 per pair.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE

**\$1.95**

### 100 PAIRS YOUTHS' BOX CALF AND GRAIN CALF SCHOOL SHOES

Sizes 11 to 13½. Regular prices up to \$2.25.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE

**\$1.35**

### 200 PAIRS MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES

In box calf, kid and patent, all sizes, from 11 to 2.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE

**\$1.65**

### 150 PAIRS SCHOOL SHOES

In box calf or kid; sizes 8 to 10½.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE

**\$1.20**

## FOR THE MAN

### "NETTLETON" FOOTWEAR

Known and worn the whole world over. All leathers, and offered you at the

SPECIAL

SALE

PRICE

**\$6.85**

Nettleton

AGENTMAN'S

SHOE

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# McCANDLESS BROS. & CATHCART

555 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

## YOU CAN TRUST LAURIER

"It was with indignation that I read in a Toronto Conservative paper an article headed, 'Aylesworth Forsakes Laurier.' When I forsake Laurier the breath will forsake me. Ah, fellow-electors, I know the man. I have sat back of him in the House. I have sat at his left hand in Cabinet Council. I know him intimately and thoroughly. I have seen him in every mood and I come to you and tell you from the fullness of my heart that he is a man among men, and that I shall deem it a privilege to be his friend and supporter as long as life is left me. There is not a thought, nay, not a breath drawn by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that is not single to the good of Canada and her people. He is a loyal British subject, a true believer in that form of Imperialism which he thinks and I think is the true form; that Imperialism which gives to every component part the fullest freedom, and seeks equally the well-being and closer binding together of the whole. Amid the shrieking and the shouting of smaller men with unworthy motives, let me leave this with you. It is my earnest word to you as a man going out of public life: You can trust Laurier. He is worthy of your confidence in every sense. They tell you that his Government has become corrupt, that imprudence and wrong are permitted to stalk at large. Intimately associated with him and his Government as I have been, if such were the case I would know it. It is not true. In the hundreds of thousands of transactions which devolve upon the departments of Government it may be that here and there men have taken advantage of their dealings with the Government to collect more than their work was worth. It must, I fear, always be so, but none has more firmly sought and succeeded in administering Canada's gigantic business with strict uprightness and integrity than has Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is due to you that I should leave this conviction with you."

—Sir Alan Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, at Newmarket on August 12.

## WINCHESTER



Rifles Shoot Straight and Strong

The name "Winchester" on a rifle barrel is the hall-mark of accurate and strong shooting. This is due to the excellence of Winchester barrels, the knowledge and experience embodied in their manufacture and the care taken in targeting them. Only good guns ever leave our factory. For results always use Winchester guns for all your shooting and Winchester make of ammunition for all your guns.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.



## That English Effect

The rolling lapel, with its soft, yielding and natural effects, is one of the outcomes of our wholesale migration to see the Coronation festivities.

It is "that English effect," and it is illustrated in the Semi-ready style book this season. The truly English garment is characterized by the natural shoulders, the softness of the coat front and lapels, the precise roundness of coat corners, and the absolute absence of even the suggestion of a "dip." The vest is high cut and the trousers are "slim."

If you do not find in stock a suit that will suit your requirements, our suit can be made to special order from \$15 up.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

MEARNS & FULLER

Corner Douglas and View Sts.



# The Old Country Boot Store

## Special Snaps for Saturday

To Clear Out the Odd Lines we have Left Over From Our Sale

**HUNTERS' AND PROS-  
PECTORS' BOOTS**, high  
leg, Scotch grain, solid lea-  
ther. Regular \$3.45  
\$5. To clear \$3.45

**MEN'S BOSTON CALF  
BOOTS**, double soles, me-  
dium heel and toe. Regu-  
lar \$3 values. \$1.95  
For.

**26 PAIR MEN'S TAN CALF  
OXFORDS**, with wing  
tips, Goodyear sewn. A  
splendid \$4 shoe. Price,  
per pair, Sat-  
urday \$1.00

**LADIES' VICI KID OX-  
FORDS**, sizes 2½ to 4, pa-  
tent tips. Values \$2.50 to  
\$5. Saturday \$1.00  
a pair

**120 PAIRS MEN'S VE-  
LOUR CALF BLUCHERS**  
high toe and heel, dull  
calf leg; rock oak soles.  
Regular \$5. \$2.95  
Saturday

**LADIES' VICI KID BLU-  
CHER BALS**, with self  
and patent tips, all sizes.  
Regular \$3. \$1.45  
Saturday

**MISSIES' STRONG SCHOOL  
BOOTS**, double soles, ex-  
tra good for the wet. Spe-  
cial price, per  
pair \$2.00

**Ladies' Slippers 75c**

**Children's Slippers 25c**

We are Snap Specialists and all our Boots  
are Guaranteed

**MISSIES' VICI KID BOOTS.**  
Price, to  
clear \$1.45

**CHILDREN'S BOOTS**, dou-  
ble soles and patent tips.  
Reg. \$1.50. Spe-  
cial price 75c



633 to 635  
Johnson Street

# OLD COUNTRY BOOT STORE

633 to 635  
Johnson Street

### KEEN ADVOCATE FOR FRASER FISHERMEN

Well Known Champion of  
White Anglers Visits  
Victoria

One of the foremost of the Fraser River fishermen, who has been for years to the front whenever matters affecting the white fishermen on the Fraser during successive salmon seasons have risen, is in Victoria in the person of John A. Kendall, who goes north to the vicinity of Alberni this week end with a view of locating permanently there. For years he has been engaged in fishing from his headquarters near Port Haney, but is anxious now to sell out his holding there, and move to Vancouver Island, where he has already acquired property.

On Wednesday he came across the Gulf of Georgia with his two sons in his own gasoline launch, and will ship the launch and nets in charge of his

sons on board the steamer Tees, later joining the party himself.

Mr. Kendall is not unknown to the fishery departments either at Ottawa or Victoria, as he has been an unflinching critic of administrative details in the control of the salmon industry, and on record at the department at Ottawa as "his" file, which officials state contains a précis of every difficulty of the fisherman on the principal river of this province for the past decade.

In conversation with a Times representative last evening at the Victoria hotel he said the present candidates in the New Westminster riding were not to be let off, as he was returning to Westminster directly to summon a meeting of fishermen, at which the Liberal candidate, J. Oliver, and Conservative candidate, J.D. Taylor, would be invited to lay their views before the men. The meeting will be called on Sept. 16, and promises to be lively, to judge from previous efforts of the organizer.

Observations to determine the duration of sunshine in Europe showed that Spain has the most sunshine and Scotland the least.

Jupiter, the largest of the planets, is 1.36 times the bulk and 318 times the mass of the earth, and accomplishes its rotation on its axis in 9 hours 56 minutes. As the equatorial circumference is 273,000 miles, the linear rotational velocity of a point on the equator is nearly 5 miles a second.

### PASSING SHOW

Empress Theatre.

The week at the Empress theatre has been phenomenal for the success of John Terry and Mabel Lambert, the creators of Foreign Folk as Seen Through American Eyes. As a popular act with the public this one ranks with the famous singing act of Riley and Holmes, which beat all records here early in the year.

The brisk farce "The New Chauffeur," written for the benefit of Dan Mason's ability as a German comedian, shows a chauffeur mistaken for a burglar, and a husband mistaken for a chauffeur. The mix-up is complete by the time the three people get through fooling one another.

John Geiger and Nellie Walters carry the palm for the musical act of this week's show, presenting a tuneful novelty, "In the Streets of Italy." For the lover of athletics Hill and Ackerman are showing something that will startle in the way of falls and tumbles, and Florence Hughes makes more admirers every show because of her frankness.

Majestic Theatre.

"A Thoroughbred," is the title of a race-track picture shown to-day and to-morrow, depicting how one of the

owners of competing horses is forced to ride his own horse because of a plot against him. "The Quaker Mother," an emotional drama of the old fashioned kind that exercises the best influence and makes the world and everybody in it better. "The Atonement," the object of this picture is to create an impression of the moral quality in fate, by showing how one man's lack of generosity left a door open through which harm came into his fireside. "The Struggle for Life," the story of an artist who falls in love with a Catalan beauty and is forced to protect her from a reckless and unscrupulous rival. "It Served Her Right," a comedy showing how a young wife takes the cook's place and what happened to her.

### An English Chemist Has Discovered How to Grow Hair

In England the ladies have entirely abandoned wearing hats, which is due entirely to this new discovery.

It has been proven that Henna leaves contain the ingredients that will positively grow hair. That they contain this long-sought-for article is proven every day.

The Americans are now placing on the market a preparation containing the extract from Henna leaves, which is having a phenomenal sale.

This preparation is called SALVIA, and is being sold with a guarantee to cure Dandruff and to grow hair in abundance. Being daintily perfumed, SALVIA makes a most pleasant hair dressing. Campbell, your druggist, is the first to import this preparation into Victoria and a large, generous bottle can be purchased for 60c.

### CAMORRISTS TRIAL

Viterbo, Sept. 1.—Testimony presented at yesterday's session of the Camorra trial was of a contradictory nature. The son of a porter at the house of Maria Stindardo was the first witness called. It was at this woman's house, the carabinieri allege, that the assassins of Genaro Cuocolo and his wife changed their clothes and washed their hands to remove all tell-tale marks received in the committing of the crime. The witness confirmed the statement by the carabinieri that Nicola Morra and Giuseppe Sabi, two of the six alleged actual assassins, had visited Stindardo's house on the night of June 15, 1906, the date of the crime. The wife declared that the woman sent him with a parcel supposed to contain blood-stained clothing to the house of another Camorrist.

The police and a night watchman asserted that Morra was not at the Stindardo house that night. The result of the sitting was taken up with other conflicting testimony regarding Cuocolo's ring, which the carabinieri say they found in Sabi's house, and with prison gossip concerning alleged confessions of guilt made by some of the prisoners.

### MEXICAN CONVENTION NOISY

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—At the end of an impressive day in the first convention of the new Progressive party of Mexico, in which Francisco I. Madero gave his views of the platform and how the country should be governed in his speech accepting the nomination for the presidency, the session came to a close in wild disorder. Threats to clear the galleries yesterday started a tumult greater than that which characterized Wednesday night's session. This threat was supplemented by another to adjourn and close the door to the public. The result was carried out, and the row subsided only when the turbulent element had worn itself out.

### TWO INJURED

Nenatmo, Sept. 1.—While at work on a ditch here, two men, D. Jones and W. York, were injured, the former seriously. While they were blasting a shot failed to explode and the men were drawing the charge when it went off. Jones was injured principally in the hands, one of which was nearly blown off altogether and the other badly smashed. York was not much hurt and was able to proceed home.

The name of the man who succumbed to injuries received in accident at the mine at East Wellington Wednesday was F. Campbell, not F. Tunstall, as previously reported.

Stage for Cordova Bay leaves Pacific Transfer Stables at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Returning, leaves Cordova Bay at 6 p. m.

### EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER

None of these people who trade freely with the United States have suffered a loss of loyalty. Manufacturers buy and sell in the United States and are still loyal. Bankers invest in the United States, at high rates of interest, money which they borrow in Canada at low rates. Far from becoming disloyal, some of the bankers are able to take care of the farmers' loyalty as well as their own. If merchants, manufacturers and bankers can do business with the United States without becoming disloyal, why not farmers? Is there anything in the farmer's occupation that makes him peculiarly liable to be converted into an annexationist by trade?

Many years ago it was argued that if Canada were allowed to govern herself, she would be separated from the Empire. That fear was dispelled by experience. Even those who opposed responsible government for Canada were more reasonable than those who oppose freedom of trade for fear of annexation. For we are more likely to be politically influenced by political institutions than by sales of wheat and purchases of boots.

### DISCUSS REORGANIZATION

New York, Sept. 1.—A tentative plan for the dissolution of the tobacco "trust," in accordance with the decrees of the supreme court of the United States, was discussed yesterday at a preliminary conference held by Judges Lacombe and Noyes. The government was represented by Attorney-General Wickersham and James C. McReynolds, who as special assistant attorney-general, prosecuted the "trusts."

### MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS

Rambouillet, France, Sept. 1.—Premier Caillaux and colleagues in the French cabinet met at the chateau of President Faillieres yesterday and listened to the statement of Justice Deslèves, the foreign minister, concerning the latest developments of the negotiations with Germany on the Moroccan question.

The cabinet approved in final form the instructions to be given Jules Cambon, French ambassador at Berlin.

### THE CITY MARKET

Oils.

Pratt's Coal Oil 1.60  
Eocene 1.75

Meats.

Hams (B. C.), per lb. 20¢  
Bacon (B. C.), per lb. 20¢  
Hams (American), per lb. 25¢

Bacon (American), per lb. 25¢  
Bacon (long clear), per lb. 22¢  
Beef, per lb. 10¢  
Pork, per lb. 10¢  
Mutton, per lb. 10¢  
Lamb, hindquarter 2.50  
Lamb, forequarter 1.75  
Veal, per lb. 10¢  
Suet, per lb. 10¢

Farm Produce.

Fresh Island Eggs 20¢  
Butter, Cowichan 20¢  
Butter, Victoria 20¢  
Butter, Salt Spring 20¢  
Butter, Eastern Townships 20¢  
Lard, per lb. 20¢

Western Canada Flour Mills.

Purity, per sack 1.80  
Purity, per bbl. 7.10

Hungarian Flour.

Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack 1.80  
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl. 7.10  
Robin Hood, per sack 1.80  
Robin Hood, per bbl. 7.10  
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack 1.80  
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per bbl. 7.10  
Lake of Woods, per sack 1.80  
Lake of Woods, per bbl. 7.10  
Calgary Hungarian, per sack 1.80  
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl. 7.10  
Enderby, per sack 1.80  
Enderby, per bbl. 7.10

Pasture Flours.

Silver Bell, per sack 1.80  
Snowflake, per sack 1.80  
Vancouver Milling Co., White Rose, per sack 1.80  
Drifted Snow, per sack 1.80

Grain.

Wheat, chicken feed, per ton 35.00  
Barley, per lb. 40.00  
Whole Corn 40.00  
Cracked Corn 40.00  
Oats 35.00  
Crushed Oats 35.00  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk. 2.50  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 20-lb. sk. 1.50  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk. 1.50  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 50-lb. sk. 1.50  
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack 2.50  
Oatmeal, 20-lb. sack 2.50  
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs. 1.50  
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs. 1.50  
Wheat Flakes, per packet 1.20  
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs. 1.50  
Graham Flour, 10 lbs. 1.75

Feed.

Hay (baled), per ton 30.00  
Straw, per ton 16.00  
Middlings, per ton 33.00  
Brass, per ton 22.00  
Ground Feed, per ton 22.00  
Shorts 22.00

Poultry.

Dressed Fowl, per lb. 50¢  
Ducks, per lb. 50¢  
Geese (Island), per lb. 20¢

Garden Produce.

Carrots, per lb. 25¢  
Onions, per lb. 25¢  
Cabbage, per lb. 25¢

### Fruit

Bananas, doz 25¢  
Grapefruit, each, 10¢, or 2 for 25¢  
Lemons, doz 35¢  
Oranges, doz 50¢  
Cantaloupes, each 10¢  
Peaches, lb. 10¢  
Plums, lb. 10¢  
Watermelons, lb. 10¢  
Apples, lb. 10¢  
Grapes, lb. 10¢

### Vegetables

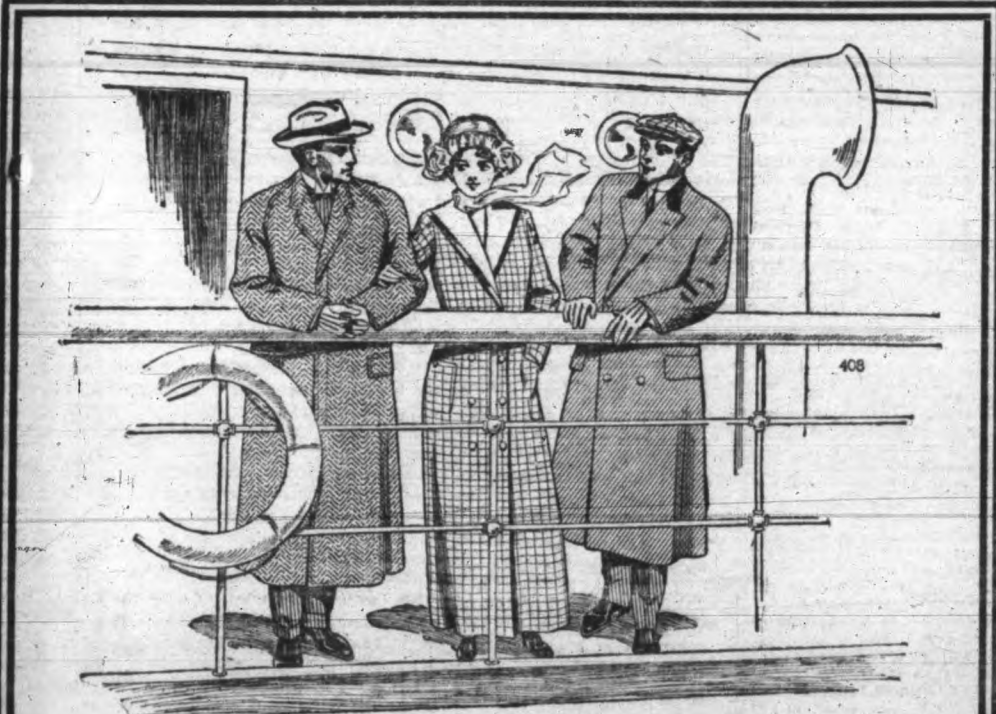
Cabbages, lb. 10¢  
Onions, lb. 10¢  
Turnips, lb. 10¢  
New Potatoes, 12 lbs. for 25¢  
Green Corn, doz 25¢  
Carrots, lb. 10¢  
Green Peas, lb. 10¢  
Beans, lb. 10¢  
Potatoes (local) 2.00

### Fish

Salmon, Red Spring, lb. 15¢  
Salmon, White Spring, lb. 15¢  
Halibut (local), lb. 12¢  
Halibut (Vancouver), lb. 10¢  
Cod, lb. 10¢  
Herring, lb. 10¢  
Finnan Haddie, lb. 15¢  
Haddock, lb. 12¢  
Shrimps (saline), lb. 25¢  
Shrimps (imported), lb. 25¢  
Crabs (local), lb. 12¢  
Crabs (imported), lb. 15¢  
Oysters (steamed), lb. 15¢  
Salmon Belles, lb. 15¢  
Flounders, lb. 10¢  
Sole, lb. 10¢

### WHOLESALE MARKET

Bacon 21¢  
Hams 21¢  
Lard 21¢  
Cheese 16¢  
Creamery Butter 31¢  
Eggs (local) 45¢  
Eggs (California fresh) 38¢  
Eggs (Eastern) 39¢  
Bananas 60¢  
Beets, per sack 2.50  
Cabbage, per lb. 10¢  
Cauliflower, per doz 1.75  
Grapefruit, per box 4.25  
Lemons 5.50  
Lettuce, per crate 1.25  
Oranges, Navel, case 4.50  
Onions (Australian) 3.20  
Onions (California) 62¢  
Turnips, per sack 1.75  
Haddies, per lb. 10¢  
Parsley, per lb. 40¢  
Almonds, per lb. 25¢  
Pillbert's, per lb. 40¢  
Peanuts, roasted 10¢  
Walnuts, per lb. 16¢  
Cucumbers (hot-house), per doz 1.00  
Green Onions, per doz 40¢  
New Potatoes (local) 28¢  
Cantaloup 4.00  
Peaches 1.10  
Plums 1.50  
Watermelons, per lb. 10¢  
Pears, Bartlett's 2.50  
Grapes, Malaga 2.25  
Grapes, black 2.00  
Grapes (Tokay) 2.25  
Apples (Cal. Gravenstein) 3.00  
Apples (local) 1.50



### A Clothing Question and Its Far Reaching Answer

What is the difference between custom tailoring and Fit-Reform garments? Nothing but imagination and a higher cost. Custom tailoring has not advanced a step in a generation. Ask your father—or look at some of his old clothes. Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats do not leave a single advantage with the custom tailor. Only—the designing, cutting and tailoring of one suit at a time, costs practically twice as much and adds nothing to the suit. If you have been paying \$35 or \$40 to a tailor, we can put you in a Fit-Reform Suit at \$25 or \$30 that will be a revelation of the perfection of Fit-Reform methods. It's all right to stick to an old superstition when money comes freely. But a man should investigate the facts when he has no money to waste.

ALLEN & CO.

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**GUARANTEED****FIREPROOF**

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**CANADIAN-FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LD.**  
Canada's Largest Machinery and Supply House  
510 Johnson Street      Scales, Valves, Pumps, Gasoline Engines      Victoria, B. C.



THE voyage of the whaling bark Canton, lasted from June, 1893, until November, 1894. Stephen Reynolds, a native of Boston, better known to the public by his pen name of "Allan Stephens," was one of the crew and now narrates his thrilling experiences for the first time.

BY ALLAN STEPHENS

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ALLAN STEPHENS.  
STEPHEN A. REYNOLDS.  
PHOTO BY HALLS STUDIO.

It happened to be a Monday morning, and I had just left my home to look for work. It was a rainy day, and as I had just returned home the previous Friday evening after an absence of more than three years, during which I had roamed over a considerable part of our Western country and the European continent, my good aunt had her doubts as to the advisability of lending me her umbrella.

The advertisement gave the address of the Boston agent of the New Bedford firm, and within the space of half an hour I had agreed to make the voyage. Whether we were bound for the South Seas or the Arctic regions I knew not, nor did I care.

A batch of green hands were herded aboard the New Bedford train, and with a hotel check for the umbrella in my pocket I joined them. Upon our arrival at New Bedford we were conducted before the Shipping Commissioner to sign articles, and after that ceremony was completed we were taken to the offices of the firm and permitted to select our outfits. Gradually the news was circulated that we were to join the bark Canton for a whaling cruise to the Arctic Ocean, and that we would spend the ensuing winter frozen in the ice among the Eskimos, so as to be on the spot for the spring whaling season of the following year.

My imagination fired by visions of snowhouses and icebergs, I proceeded to spend every penny in my possession for various articles of trade. A clerk who had made a northern whaling voyage advised me to take fewer beads and trinkets. He suggested an accordion and several bolts of fancy calicoes. I yielded, but as I could not play the sailors' favorite instrument and failed to see where the calico came in it was against my better judgment. Many months afterward I felt deeply grateful to this man.

I returned to the outfitting headquarters with a pair of well filled sacks, and had just picked out a sea chest, a pair of brogans and a suit of oilskins when we were rounded up like so many cattle and were driven to the waterfront. We piled aboard a steam launch, and a few moments later we were alongside the old bark, our future home for nearly eighteen months.

She had anchored in midstream and was to sail early on the following morning. We found other men in the forecabin upon our arrival, but of the entire motley collection of sixteen or so there were but three among them who had ever been whaling. Two of these men were natives of the Azores. The other was a chap named Hoxie, a New Bedford man, who had made a sperm whaling voyage around the world lasting some three years.

Others among the crew were a one-time navy man, a Boston car conductor who had just been "clipped" for a rheumatic affection of the right arm which prevented him from pulling the cash register cord at certain times; a deserter from the English Marine Corps, an under-sized Cockney who had made a seal poaching voyage to the South Georgians, a French Canadian farmhand, an incorrigible lad of fourteen shipped by his parents that a certain Massachusetts village might have a year of peace, several other nondescripts and two fair specimens of the genus hobo.

Notable among the crew was an English deep water sailor of mature years. He knew the world as a professor of entomology knows his bugs. He had wallowed in the sam-shu of Shanghai, had looked upon the saki of "Yoko," had toyed with the mescal of Vera Cruz and had revelled in the vino of Caliao. He knew every dive on the Barbary coast of "Frisco"; the odor of the beer soaked sawdust of New York's Bowery was as incense to his nostrils; he had broken heads and noses in at least a dozen refreshment establishments along the Scotland road of his native Liverpool; and, withal, while on board the Canton he was a most sober and peaceable companion. Whatever might have been his reason for shipping aboard a whaler will have to be left to the imagination, as the policy of the owners is to ask no questions. Possibly on this account they are compelled to listen to fewer lies. Jack's secret was safe.

The following morning the "afterguard" of experienced whalers came aboard. It consisted of the captain, three mates, a cooper, three boatsteerers and a Portuguese steward. We were told off into two watches, the first and second mates taking alternate choices, and then we manned the windlass brakes and catted the heavy anchor, while Jack sang the old chantey, "Sally Ann, I Love Your Daughter." A tug took charge of us for a few miles down the harbor and as she cast off and left the old bark to fight her own battle we were driven aloft to loose the sails.

As my worthy aunt was looking to her brown

## PURSUED by a Polar Bear, in Danger of Shipwreck and Facing Death in the Whaler's Boat. He Did Not Forget, After Months in the Arctic, to Return His Aunt's Umbrella

bread and baked beans and wondering what had become of me (and incidentally her umbrella) I was engaged upon the malaroyal-yard casting off the gasket, while far below me Jack and a dozen others were tailed on to the maintopail balcony to the rousing chantey of "The Liverpool Girls."

### Deaths of Manuel and Joe

With the help of his truculent mates the captain soon managed to lick the green hands among the crew into proper shape. I did not suffer in the process, however, as I had already had some experience afloat and had mastered the secret of prompt obedience and a ready "Aye, aye, sir!"

We negotiated the Strait of Belle Isle, and it due

### PERILOUS ADVENTURES TOLD BY AND OF LIVING PERSONS



L.A. SHAFER

\*I Threw Away the Gun as a Useless Burden and Took to My Heels.

time, after sighting several icebergs, we saw the grim headland of Cape Chidley, at the entrance of Hudson Strait. From that time on until several weeks later, when we gained the clear water of the bay, it was a constant battle with the ice-floes and bergs which barred our way.

Our captain, whatever may have been his shortcomings in other respects, was a skillful ice pilot, and from his post in the crow's nest he directed the helmsman. When the way was completely blocked we were wont to make fast to a floe for twenty-four hours at a stretch. Bow and stern lines would be thrown out and passed through converging holes chopped into the ice in an oblique direction, meeting at the bottom.

We had no sooner entered the zone of drifting ice than Manuel and Joe, the two Portuguese men from the Azores, took to their bunks. The damp, chill winds from the vast ice floes must have affected their lungs, for they breathed painfully, and in spite of the whale-meat's sovereign remedy, Epsom salts, dutifully administered by "Four-fingered Crapo," our bucko first mate, they failed rapidly.

Manuel was the first to succumb, and his body had scarcely been sewed in canvas and slid into the chill waters of the strait before his countryman had breathed his last. I had just approached the poor fellow's bunk and had drawn aside his curtain with the intention of handing him a cup of coffee when I saw at a glance that his earthly troubles were at an end.

By the time his body had been sewed up in its canvas shroud the Canton was completely hemmed in by floating ice. A short distance away we saw a small patch of clear water, formed by the angles of a cluster of heavy ice cakes. Preceded by the mate, a number of us dragged a board over the floe. Covered by the American flag, Joe's body had been lashed to the board.

No prayer was said as we tipped up the board and cast off the lashings, but we all stood around and reverently bared our heads. An instant later the shrouded corpse arose to the surface. An insufficient weight had been sewn into the canvas to cause it to sink immediately, and the air was fading its way out.

"Watch, and you'll see him face the West before he goes down," Jack murmured to me.

Sure enough, the object slowly swung around, much as the compass card swings when a vessel

suddenly changes its course. With the coarse stitches in the back of the shroud plainly exposed to our view from the eastern edge of the hole, Joe's body slowly sank out of sight, followed by a long train of silvery bubbles. The water was remarkable for its calm.

### THE ROCKING CHAIR HABIT.

"Oh, doctor," the woman wailed, "can't you do anything for me? I have been nearly dead for six months and I don't seem to get a bit better." The doctor looked at her thoughtfully. She was seated in a willow rocking chair, and while he studied her she clutched both arms of the chair, braced herself back and, giving herself a boost with the tips of her toes every time the chair pitched forward, rocked back and forth with a force that gave the impression that making a stated number of pendulumlike vibrations in a stated time was a matter of life and death.

"About how long do you do that every day?" he inquired at length.

"Do what?" she asked, in surprise.

"Rock as you are doing now."

"Oh, I don't know," she replied, looking at him with a puzzled air. "Whenever I get time. It is the only thing that rests me."

"Rests you?" exclaimed the doctor. "Great heavens! Do you know that half the women in town are literally rocking themselves into premature graves? I have a great many patients who are not seriously ill, but just lingering along in a state of semi-invalidism, and those that complain most about being tired and worn out are the ones that do the most rocking. The average woman expends more energy keeping a rocking chair on the go than would be required to do a small washing."

"The trouble with rocking is that it brings the wrong muscles into play, and results in the wearing away of strength and tissue. Comfort can never be compatible with the majority of rocking chairs. The back and the head are thrown back to an unusual degree, the feet dangle, and it is only by an effort that the feet can be brought to touch the floor to keep the body in motion. Not a nerve in your body is now in repose, yet you call that resting. If I had my way about it I would replace every rocking chair with plain easy chairs, but the change would drive away half my woman patients."

ably clear, owing possibly to a refraction of the sun's rays upon the icy lining of the hole, and with lumps in our throats we gazed into the transparent, emerald hued depths, until the harsh voice of the mate warned us that there were more practical duties awaiting us aboard the bark. With our flag and board we silently returned to the Canton.

A day or two later, while made fast to the ice, we saw our first polar bear. He was full grown, and of a yellow tint rather than white. One of the officers took a shot at the visitor, but as Bruin had already become frightened and was running away from us the bullet from the Winchester .44 must have struck the beast in some part of his afterworks with-

ceptibly, and the captain gave us another exhibition of meekness.

We were all lined up along the rail ready to jump, when of a sudden the growling noise ceased. The floe upon the side of us, impelled by some vagrant current, inch by inch drew slowly away, leaving an ever widening ribbon of black water in its wake.

The clear waters of Hudson Bay were a welcome sight a week or two later, and before we went into winter quarters at Depot Island we managed to capture one whale, which yielded about one hundred barrels of oil, in addition to a ton of whale bone worth at the time about \$3.50 a pound.

We "froze in" about a mile and a half distant from the shore, and as the ice grew firm toward the latter part of October, our Eskimo friends built igloos of snow ice alongside. Three hundred feet ahead of us lay the bark R. W. Tucker, belonging to the owners of the Canton.

As the snow grew deeper around us we banked up the sides of our vessel, and a house of rough lumber and tarred paper covering half the deck was constructed. During the long winter nights which followed there was practically nothing to do save visit the natives and swap lies with the crew of the Tucker.

My accordion was in constant requisition. The natives had never seen such a large one, and three of the head men of the tribe made overtures to me for its possession when we should leave the bay. A bolt of calico procured me a complete outfit of winter furs, and I had a hearty laugh one day when I saw one of the squaws strutting around her igloo attired in a calico dress of loud pattern slipped on over her native attire of fawn skin.

I will pass over the winter amusements of the combined crews of the Canton and Tucker. Dissolving separately the blue and white components of a Seidlitz powder and then persuading a native to drink the solutions one after another was a rare form of humor while the powders lasted. Perhaps the less said about some of the other amusements the better.

### Chased by a Polar Bear.

We were given permission to hunt as much as we chose, and I availed myself of that privilege to the fullest extent. I made several long sled trips inland, with none but native companions, and soon learned to drive a dog team and build an igloo.

The middle part of Hudson Bay never freezes over, and when the wind is from the westward the edge of the solid ice is rarely more than five miles distant from the shore. I used to take a keen delight in riding out to the edge of the floe and watching the Eskimos land a walrus, and on one of these occasions I found myself floundering in the water, having inadvertently attempted to cross a stretch of "young" ice which had formed during the night. I was quickly fished out at the end of a walrus hide line by one of the men who had an eye on my accordion. He made a record trip to his igloo with me and while his wife thawed out my right foot, which had been partly frozen, he found a suit of dry furs for me.

As the long days of spring came around I frequently made short trips ashore after small game. I was returning to the vessel one evening with an empty bag when a short distance to my right I saw a full grown polar bear. He was walking slowly in my direction and I had barely time to note that he was lean and hungry in appearance, when he saw me. Instead of retreating the beast seemed to hasten in my direction. My shotgun was worse than useless, and I had no desire to emulate the feat of this Arctic Munchausen who insisted that he waited until a bear rose upon his haunches and then discharged both barrels down the throat of the beast. I threw away my gun as a useless burden and took to my heels.

Luckily for me the Canton was only a half mile away, and the Eskimo igloos were still nearer. I managed to hold my own with the bear over the smooth part of my journey, and as I drew near the igloos and shouted at the top of my voice the bear took alarm and gave up the chase.

A party of natives set out in pursuit, but as far as I know the bear is still alive at the present moment, enjoying the brief summer of the Northland.

In May the combined crews established whaling stations along the edge of the floe. The crew of the waist boat, of whom I was one, was stationed at Depot Island, about two miles distant from the point where the Canton was still fast in the ice.

My boat got fast to a sizeable bowhead whale one day, and Second Mate Coomer was preparing to use the bomb gun when the whale sounded. He dived under the floe and kept on going. Before the tub oarsman could use his axe we fetched up against the edge of the floe with such force that the boat was partly wrecked and two of us were thrown into the water. I hung on to an oar for several minutes before I was fished out of the icy water, and no lives were lost. Fortunately the weather was mild, and beyond the damage to the boat and our lost gear, we suffered no ill effects from the experience.

We captured five whales during the voyage, three of which were harpooned by the boat steerer of the waist boat—my boat. We celebrated our Fourth of July and many days following by cutting a channel through the land locked ice so that the Canton and the Tucker could get into the open water. It was a huge task, for in some places we encountered ice two feet in thickness.

Upon the 10th of September, the day fixed by knowing whaling skippers as the latest date upon which one can safely attempt to leave the bay, our Eskimo friends of a year's standing bade us a tearful "tab-wah-hoo-dee," and the prow of the old bark was headed for Resolution Island.

I gave my accordion to the half breed who fished me out of the water, and promised to return the next year.

Then followed ten weeks of stormy weather, during which the "big blow of '94" caught the Canton off the Newfoundland coast. All things must come to an end, however, and so did my whaling voyage. If my recollection serves me rightly, it was a few days before Thanksgiving when I returned to my home. I was emaciated by reason of poor food and overwork. I had about thirty dollars in my pocket to show for eighteen months of suffering and hardship.

My good aunt was busy with her niece when I knocked at the door. She hardly knew me, until I handed her her umbrella, and then she gave me, as all women do.

I should hate to have been obliged to return without it, and if any reader has any misgivings concerning that part of my story he will bear in mind the fact that I checked the useful article at a Boston

out serious results. He ambled along a little faster and disappeared behind a lofty iceberg grounded on the bottom of the strait.

Slowly we pressed on to the westward, through the narrow lanes of clear water. Hundreds of icebergs of every conceivable shape were constantly in view, and we were occasionally compelled to shave them so closely in pursuing our tortuous course through the drift ice that I expected to see our mainyard scrape some of them.

A band of Hudson Strait Eskimos from the Lower Savage Islands came aboard and spent a day and a night with us. The captain and some of the officers made some advantageous trades with them, but by the time they were permitted to trade with the crew the natives had little or nothing left in their possession save a few skins of the hair seal. With many expressions of good will, the filthy but happy-lucky people finally piled into their kayaks and hand whaleboats, and, taking advantage of a particularly clear strip of water, which suddenly opened up to the northward, took their leave of us.

### Nipped by the Ice.

Our first serious mishap occurred off the Middle Savage Islands. Not a breath of wind was astir at the time, and the old Canton was in the grip of a current bearing directly toward some rocks whose jagged outlines just peeped above the surface of the water. The captain ordered a kedge anchor to be fastened to a floe some little distance off. We ran a line to the anchor, and, taking a turn around the windlass with the light, we heaved away in an effort to claw off shore. It was of little avail, however, as the floe was drifting in the same direction.

The captain had grown gentle of a sudden. He pleaded and prayed us to heave away smartly. As the bark drew nearer to the rocks he was on the point of making preparations to abandon ship.

"You're goin' to lose your home, boys!" he wailed. His face actually grew white and his knees trembled beneath him.

Inspired by the unconcerned attitude of the three mates, we concealed our contempt for our commander and braced ourselves for the expected shock. It never came, for at a critical moment the mate called the captain's attention to a ripple on the surface of the water just beyond the rocks. The change in the captain's demeanor was most remarkable.

"Weather mainbrace!" he roared, with a choice selection of epithets.

We braced around the yards for the coming breeze, and when it pressed against the patched canvas of the Canton we were slowly borne away from the rocks. The danger over, we breathed a little more freely, while the captain relieved his feelings by cursing the crew, the vessel, the four winds, the owners and the cook. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the crew came in for the major portion of the blasphemy.

A few nights later we were caught between two floes of heavy field ice, some ten or twelve feet in thickness. It tore the copper sheathing. The Canton's beams and timbers groaned and squealed under the strain. Every one came on deck with his little belongings, ready to jump to the floe in case the bark's hull should prove to be unequal to the strain. The squeezing lasted for ten or fifteen minutes. The deck beneath our feet bulged so quite per-



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#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

**Tenders for Terminal Station, Quebec.**  
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Terminal Station, Quebec," will be received at the office of the Commission of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon of the 3rd August 1911, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commission, of terminal station in the City of Quebec.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained, at the office of Mr. Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and of Mr. A. E. Doucet, District Engineer, Quebec, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commission.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commission of the Transcontinental Railway, for the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000).

The cheque deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commission of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, Ont., 25th July, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commission will not be paid for it.

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For the Fisherman: Mackerel, Cod, Herring, Oysters, Halibut, Lobsters, Salmon.

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Paying posts, railroad ties and poles. Wooden staves. Pickets and palings.

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**WE SELL GURNEY-OXFORD STEEL RANGES**

**Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co.**

## ANOTHER TRAMWAY BY-LAW AT NANAIMO TO KEEP WATCH ON ABSCONDING DEBTORS

Will Be Submitted at Next Meeting of Council—Improvement Planned

Nanaimo, Aug. 31.—At the weekly meeting of the City Council, Mayor Plant informed the aldermen some action should be taken in reference to the Tramway By-law as the answer of the company to the council's demand for a \$10,000 guarantee bond was not satisfactory.

Ald. Shaw stated as the one who had moved the \$10,000 bond amendment and as the company had refused to accept the same he would move the Tramway By-law be thrown out and the council have no further negotiations with Messrs. Stewart and Rogers who it is quite evident did not intend agreeing to the council's terms. Ald. Fletcher seconded the motion which was adopted.

Ald. Shaw was granted permission to introduce a by-law at the next meeting of the council in reference to a tramway in the city.

Ald. Shepherd informed the council that when the Street Committee had an interview several days ago with Mr. Howard in reference to the strip of ground at the intersection of Wallace, Albert and Commercial streets, brought up a question of large projected improvements contemplated by the Western Fuel Company provided arrangements could be made with the council. The company's plans, remarked Alderman Shepherd, were to construct a new street along the waterfront extending from Green to Hirst's wharf, crossing the approach to Johnson's wharf and connecting with Comox Road near the sawmill. In order to do this it would be necessary to construct a retaining wall the entire length, also along Wharf street, which the company proposed to widen out to the full width of 46 feet, the company proposed to dedicate both streets to the city for public use.

In return for the privilege of securing a right of way over Hirst's property, C. P. R. Wharf approach, etc. the company only asked the right to run a railroad which would give access to the waterfront.

Mayor Plant was of the opinion the reason why the Western Fuel Co. approached the council in the matter was because the council had the power of forcing a right of way for street purposes. It seemed to him the project was of so much advantage to the property owners there should be no objection to getting permission from them. While the scheme would benefit the company it would also benefit the city in giving waterfront facilities, the building of a sea wall and the necessary dredging of the harbor being of immense advantage to the city.

Ald. Shaw was heartily in accord with the project as he believed it a good thing for the city, among other things meaning the utilization of property which had long been an eyesore. He moved a committee be appointed to look into the matter, find out what the company desired and report back to the council.

Ald. Fletcher seconded the motion which was adopted by the council, the mayor appointing a committee.

On motion of Ald. Shaw, seconded by Ald. Busby, the clerk was instructed to have the necessary signatures affixed to an agreement with the W. F. Co., whereby the city secures the right to cross the company's land in the vicinity of No. 1 shaft with a main sewer, and also to have the necessary signatures affixed to an agreement between the city and Mark Bate whereby land was exchanged some years ago, the transfer being regulated by by-law.

**REPLY TO BOARD OF TRADE.**

Fernie, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of the city council four resolutions were submitted by the board of trade. The first recommended a reduction in light and water rates, the second condemned unlighted streets, the third censured the aldermen for the salary vote, and the fourth asked for a move to be made to reduce of telephone rates. During the discussion Mayor Bleasdale said: "This is the first opportunity I have taken of discussing this matter publicly. I regret having to do so even at this time. I must say that I was first indignant at the manner in which the board of trade presumed to criticize this body and I intended to speak as I thought, but on further and more mature consideration I have concluded to ignore it so far as possible. I might say too much and it would not be flattering to the board of trade, and would do no good.

"Some comment, however, may not be out of place. While no public body can afford to ignore the friendly advice and assistance of an organization that has as its ostensible aim the welfare of the city, I think the board has gone out of its way to make these strictures and it would appear that they are exceeding the powers for which they were incorporated and that such a policy is not in the best interests of the city.

"So far as my salary is concerned, the statements made to the time I devote to the city's business are a gross misrepresentation of facts. I think the public and the ratepayers understand that and so far as the salary is concerned I am perfectly able to shoulder the responsibility. You gentlemen will recollect that my stand on the matter was taken publicly before election.

"With regard to the comment on the brain capacity of the council I think the thing is too funny to be taken seriously on our part. However, coming from the president of the board of trade, I think that not only was it particularly out of place, but particularly unfortunate as to phrasing and very maliciously expressed, with the apparent intent to reflect upon the ability of this council, but that it impairs the efficiency of the board to allow its president, in a moment of passion or ill feeling, to express himself officially in that insulting manner.

Members of Retail Merchants' Association Discuss Plans of Action

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—That there are a number of people who find it much cheaper to move than to pay their honest debts was a statement made by several members of the Retail Merchants' Association at the annual convention at the Orange hall.

F. W. Welsh, the president, submitted a report which was approved. It was out of this that the discussion grew as to the desirability of increasing the range of the association's undertakings. It being stated that if this was done it would mean the curtailing of the activities of the wandering debtors. He remarked that the members of the association lost thousands annually through the "dead beats," and he advocated a free interchange with the provinces of Canada and the States to the South, remarking that the states of Washington and Oregon had already decided upon taking the step. Strange as it might seem, he declared that there were people who travelled around the country and simply lived by obtaining credit for goods. When matters got too hot for them they moved on and continued the same "game" in every city in which they took up their abode.

The president further declared that the merchants by holding aloof from competitors were following a bad policy and he maintained that thorough organization should take place, so that the best interests of the retailers could be protected.

R. Cope of Lethbridge, Alberta, commended the "black list," which was prepared by the association and which served to put the members on their guard against debtors. Referring to the work being accomplished by the retail merchants in Alberta, he said that the fact that Calgary had not had a merchants' protective association was probably the greatest handicap, but he was now pleased to say that a central office was being opened there.

Mackenzie of Kelowna also spoke on the subject and said that the need of organization was never felt more than at the present. He was pleased to say that he would do his utmost to further the work and he believed that this would mean the hurried departure of some of the debtors from the Okanagan country. "One man in Kelowna," he said, "touched the merchants for about \$2,000." If that amount had been put into organization work for the protection of the merchants he claimed that the result would have been that money would have been saved in more channels than one.

D. D. Dinning, the secretary, read his report, in which he advocated that a greater interest should be taken in the affairs of the association.

Messrs. Walsh, Mackenzie, and McDowell were appointed a committee to formulate plans for the expansion of the work to reflect the activities of the absconding debtors.

An address of welcome to the visiting retail merchants was read by Alderman Ramsay, the Acting Mayor.

**JOINT MEETING AT CUMBERLAND**

(Special Correspondence.)

Cumberland, Aug. 29.—A joint political meeting was held here on Monday night, the hall being crowded. Wm. Sloan in a short speech introduced the question of reciprocity, which he declared was the one and only issue before the electors. He strongly recommended Duncan Ross as a champion for the cause.

Each candidate was given an hour for his speech, and twenty minutes each to sum up and criticize.

H. S. Clements had first innings. He declared himself as a strong protectionist with an utter disbelief in reciprocity, although he thought that as the manufacturers of Canada had now been put in a strong position financially, they should have their protection reduced, especially in the interests of the farmer, but he would keep such a high protective duty on all our natural products that it would be impossible for any of them to enter the States to be manipulated there. He concluded by appealing to every lady and young girl, present, and all they could possibly influence, to get out and work in his interest and that of their country.

Duncan Ross followed, declaring himself in full sympathy with reciprocity, showing by statistics the large amount we were buying from the States, much more than from England, in spite of the high duty against the former. He pertinently asked if it would not be to our advantage to get all these necessities at a less cost to the consumer, and at the same time open a market for our natural resources and build up the country with proceeds. We could not eat all our fish, nor use all our lumber, nor burn all our coal. Which would be best, let our fish stay in the sea, let our forests be devastated by fire or rot on the ground and cease mining our coal, or mark them, finding employment for fishermen, lumbermen and miners, so building up a stronger and more prosperous nation.

Mr. Ross quoted from Hansard, showing that Mr. Clements had advocated reciprocity at Ottawa in some cases, and asked for an increase of duty in others, notably asking for an increase from 15 to 45 per cent on beans, because the farmers in his then constituency were large growers of beans, thus increasing the price of a largely used article by the miners of Cumberland and the lumbermen of Canada.

Mr. Ross ridiculed Mr. Clements' arguments. The supporters of Mr. Clements then began to shout and interrupt, although the Liberals had listened to him with the utmost courtesy and without a single interruption of any kind.

There is no doubt that Mr. Ross made an impression that carried conviction that will tell when the votes at Cumberland are counted.

## These For Sale Advertisements Will Bring About Some Real Estate Sales To-Day

**THE B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY**  
822 GOVERNMENT ST.

**SOME HOME BARGAINS**

New 5-roomed Cottage, thoroughly modern, on Belton St.; a snap worth while; \$550 cash, balance \$20 per month. Price ..... \$2,500

New 10-roomed House, thoroughly modern, lot 60x120, on Graham, 1/4 block off Hillside. Here's an opportunity for some one; \$1000 cash, balance easy. Price ..... \$2,500

New 5-roomed Bungalow, modern, street in front just being paved, just off Cook St., in an ideal location for a home; \$1000 cash, balance \$35 per month. Price ..... \$4,200

New 9-roomed House, with every convenience for renting rooms, on Oscar St., just off Cook St., car service at the door. Will sell furnished or unfurnished, on very easy terms. This will pay you to investigate.

List your vacant lots with us, as we have customers for them.

**HOMES**

Fairfield Road, between Vancouver and Cook Sts., 8-room house and lot 60x120. Terms. Price ..... \$3,000

Superior Street, close in, lot 60x120, with 7-room modern house; 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price ..... \$4,500

May Street, Fairfield Estate, lot 50x157, all under cultivation; At soil; 1-3 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price ..... \$1,200

Cambridge Street, lot 50x132, close to car; \$750 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent. Price ..... \$1,550

Farm, 10 acres at Gordon Head, with a new modern house that cost \$1,000; 2 acres under cultivation, all fenced. A good well, splendid outlook and close to sea; 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price ..... \$12,500

Suburban, 6 acres, close to pumping station, all under cultivation and planted with 10-year-old fruit trees; small house and barns; 1-3 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price ..... \$9,000

**THE CITY BROKERAGE**

1319 Douglas St. Phone Y2403  
Victoria, B. C.  
Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

P. O. Drawer 735. Phone 315

**HOMES OUR SPECIALTY**

\$5250—New 6-room House, cement floor and foundation, piped for furnace, all modern conveniences, two toilets, one open grate, the furniture including a splendid Dining Room Suite, two new carpets, all furniture in one bedroom, and kitchen furniture. If you have just come to town and want a new house in a splendid locality and partly furnished in a manner that we know will please you (all new furniture), we can recommend this to you as a home you will be proud of.

Terms:—One-third cash; balance in 2 years, at 7 per cent.

**WE PHOTOGRAPH OUR HOUSES**

**CITY OF VICTORIA**

A complete list of Local Improvement Works, authorized by By-Law, from time to time, will be found posted on the Bulletin Board at the main entrance to the City Hall.

**MUNICIPAL NOTICE**

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable:

1. To construct a permanent sidewalk on the east side of Russell street, from Milne street to Esquimalt road;

2. To grade, drain and tar macadamize Dalton street, from Esquimalt road to Bowley Place, and to construct permanent sidewalks, with curbs and gutters, on both sides of said street, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains;

3. To grade, drain and tar macadamize Suffolk street, from Dalton street west to Bowley Place, and to construct permanent sidewalks, with curbs and gutters, on both sides of said street, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains;

4. To grade, drain and pave with an asphaltic pavement the lane to the west of Richmond avenue, from Lillian road to Fairfield road, and to construct permanent sidewalks, with curbs and gutters, on both sides of said lane, also lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains, and move poles, if necessary;

5. To construct a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the north side of Richardson street, between Vancouver street and Cook street;

And that all of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, 1908, and amendments thereto.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk's Office, July 22nd, 1911.

**Tenders for Incinerator**

Tenders will be received up to Friday, the 25th inst. at 4 p. m., for the building of a new incinerator plant on the city property at the foot of Herald street, in accordance with the plans, specifications and conditions, which

**BELL DEVELOPMENT CO., LD.**  
Real Estate and Financial Agents

110 Pemberton Block  
Phone 2801.

**SOME CHOICE HOMES**

Stanley Avenue, well built house, containing 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, basement; furnace, stable, etc. Large lot, close to cars and school. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Price ..... \$4,200

Victoria District, new house, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, basement, well built and up-to-date, large lot, 66x165; close to car. Terms \$1,000 cash, balance arranged. Price ..... \$3,400

James Bay, brand new house, 6 rooms, all modern conveniences throughout, (all modern improvements on street), piped for furnace, cement foundation, buffet, chandeliers, etc. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Price ..... \$3,650

James Bay, house 8 rooms, only two years old; all modern conveniences; bath, sewer, hot and cold water, level lot, beautiful view of sea, close to beach and Dallas road. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Price ..... \$4,200

**FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN**

**MONEY TO LOAN**

**LEE & FRASER**

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.  
Money to Loan, Fire and Life Insurance  
1222 Broad Street.

**GRANT & LINEHAM**

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.  
Phone 664. 663 Yates Street

**HOUSES**

Oscar Street, 5-room Cottage, cement basement, modern. A nice home, close in. Price ..... \$3,300

Harriet Road, new 6-room House, stone foundation and basement. A good buy on easy terms. Price \$3,200

Mason Street, lot 40x135, with two small cottages. This is an excellent buy for a laundry site. Price \$3,500

Government St., 7-room House with all modern conveniences, dining room and hall paneled with cedar. Good lot, splendid view. A good investment. Price ..... \$6,000

**LOTS**

Richmond Ave., two lots on this beautiful street, 36x225. Price ..... \$3,150

Howe Street, near Dallas Rd., two lots, 50x114. Very much under present value. Price each ..... \$1,300

\$2,200 buys a fine lot on Cook St., close in, 54x120. Look us up about this snap.

**NOTICE**

We are revising our List—If you have any property for sale we shall be pleased to have you phone or write us and our representative will call and get particulars.

**SAANICH ACREAGE IS GOOD BUYING.**

**S. A. BAIRD**

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent.  
1210 DOUGLAS STREET.

North Park Street, lot 50x140, between Quadra and Cook streets; north side. Terms. Price ..... \$2,500

Elk Lake, 22 acres; 5 cleared and 5 slashed, 2 small houses. Terms, one-third cash. Per acre ..... \$215

Blanchard Street, modern 8 roomed house with hardwood finish, full basement, furnace, cement floor. Terms. Price ..... \$7,500

**J. STUART YATES**

22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

**FOR SALE.**

Two Valuable Water Lots on Victoria Harbor, at foot of Yates Street.

To Rent—Three-story Warehouse on Wharf Street.

can be seen at the Purchasing Agent's office, to whom tenders must be sent. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent.  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Aug. 22, 1911.

**Tenders For Street Paving**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Friday, September 1st for 75,000 square yards of street paving. Specifications and conditions can be seen at the Purchasing Agent's office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent.  
City Hall, August 29, 1911.

**Tenders For Line Wire**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. Friday, Sept. 8th, for 10,000 lbs. of Line Wire. Specifications can be seen at the Purchasing Agent's Office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent.  
City Hall, Aug. 31, 1911.

**Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company**

**CLEARED LANDS**

The cleared lots at Quilten Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres. For plan and prices apply to

E. ALLEN, Local Agent, Parksville, or J. A. SOLLY, Local Agent, Victoria, or

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk's Office, July 22nd, 1911.

**Tenders for Incinerator**

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E. ALLEN, Local Agent, Parksville, or J. A. SOLLY, Local Agent, Victoria, or



## Chemainus Waterfront

50 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM CHEMAINUS, splendid waterfrontage, facing southeast, good arable land; 5 acres cleared; 1½ cultivated. This offers a choice home for immediate settlement. Close to railway station and post office.

**Price \$130 Per Acre**

This is the cheapest waterfrontage to be got.

## DAY & BOGGS

620 Fort Street, Victoria

Established 1890

## All City Conveniences

STREET CAR, CITY WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT  
LOW TAXES, GRAND VIEW  
and  
GOOD CLEARED GARDEN LAND  
Go to make

## GARDEN CITY

The Ideal Place for Your Home

Three miles from City Hall.

One acre, half acre and quarter acre blocks. Prices \$400 to \$600 each.

Terms: 10 per cent cash and 10 per cent quarterly.  
Indefeasible Title.

## McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1888.

618 Trowce Avenue

## "THE MINT"

\$\$\$

CEDAR HILL ROAD, near Hillside, two corner lots; terms...\$1,200  
QUEEN'S AVENUE, near Cook street; large lot; terms...\$1,500  
SUMMIT AVENUE, near Reservoir; five lots; terms...\$2,000  
MENZIES, SIMCOE AND TORONTO STREETS; large corner lot; terms...\$5,250  
GORGE ROAD, next Douglas street at Fountain, 131 feet frontage; improved; terms...\$10,000  
HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, ten rooms, basement, attic, modern appointments, nicely laid out grounds, garage, stable, etc.; very conveniently located, beautiful views. Owner leaving for England. Terms...\$15,000  
SAANICH DISTRICT, at Keating station, V. & S. railroad on property; one hundred acres fine land; no rock; terms...\$24,000  
SAANICH DISTRICT, 11 miles from Victoria; finest improved farm on the Saanich peninsula; 240 acres; terms...\$72,000  
GOVERNMENT STREET, close in; 60x120 ft.; easy terms...\$72,000  
GOVERNMENT ST., near Herald, 60x120 ft.; easy terms...\$42,000  
VIEW STREET, next Douglas street; 30 ft. improved; terms...\$30,000  
HILLSIDE, just off Douglas, corner old V. & S. station, 50 x 120; for four days only. Terms...\$5,000

Money to Loan. Agreements Bought. Short Loans.

## H. P. WINSBY

201 and 202 Sayward Block, Douglas Street. Phone 714

## Splendid Lot in James Bay on Car Line

SUPERIOR ST., fine full-sized lot, Price \$2,700

## Two New Modern Bungalows at the Willows

One minute from car, on fine large lots, full cement basement. Price \$2,000 and \$2,200

## The Globe Realty Co.

Tel. 1613.  
Room 6-8, McCallum Block.  
1223 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.  
Fire, Life, Accident Insurance.

## MONEY WANTED Y. M. C. A.

All subscriptions to new building past due one month. Money urgently needed to open building clear.  
Subscriptions received and official receipts given by following Directors, at their offices: W. N. Mitchell, A. B. Sasser, A. B. McNeill, P. S. Hulla, C. A. Field, R. B. McKicking, A. J. Brace, W. Scowcroft.

## For Sale—Fine Lot

Fairfield Estate, 6 minutes' walk from Post Office. Cheap for cash. P. O. Box 1247.

## ROYALTY RECEIVES FRENCH AVIATOR

His Majesty King George V. Shows Appreciation of Flights

King George the V. has just let the world know that something besides mere wealth and the possession of a lordly heritage with the prestige conferred by a long line of aristocratic ancestors may be a passport to the royal presence. He has discovered a new road to popularity and international good will.

Lieut. Conneau, the French naval officer, who has won great fame in the aviation world under the name of M. Beaumont, by carrying off the London Daily Mail prize of \$50,000 for the flight of 1,000 miles round England and Scotland, received on the morning after the accomplishment of the great feat the summons to Buckingham Palace.

It was this way: Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning after the flight ended, the Savoy hotel, where Lieut. Conneau was stopping, was rung up by telephone. "This is Buckingham Palace," a voice said. "His Majesty would like to see M. Beaumont."

Instantly there was a search for the hero of the great race and it was with some difficulty that he was discovered, as he was hiding from autograph hunters. "But I have no black coat," he exclaimed. Nothing but the clothes in which he flew—a grey summer suit, which was kept perfectly clean, of course, by his leather flying costume.

So a call was put through to the palace, and it was explained that the airman could not come attired for a court visit. Would this matter? Not in the least, came back the answer. His Majesty would rather see him like that. Please come at 12 o'clock.

A little before 12, therefore, Lieut. Conneau, wearing his brown woollen aviator's cap and accompanied by two friends, M. Chereau, London manager for M. Bleriot, and M. Hughes Simon, a distinguished French journalist, took a taxicab and drove to the palace. An enquiry received them, and in a few moments the lieutenant was conducted to his Majesty's study.

It was expected that the audience would be over in five minutes or so. As time went on, and Lieut. Conneau did not reappear, watches were looked at and surprise expressed that he was kept so long. At last, after half an hour's conversation, he came out, smiling and very pleased indeed, at the signal honor which had been paid him.

"I value very highly," he said, "the gracious action of King George in receiving and complimenting me upon my victory. Of course, he speaks French perfectly. I found him most charming and sympathetic. Perhaps," he murmured pensively, "because we are both sailors." And then he added with a burst of enthusiasm, "I felt as if he were my admiral and I were one of his officers."

"He asked me first to give him some idea of the difficulties which I had encountered. He listened with great interest to the account of my peril in the gorges of the Cumberland Hills, and he quite understood how my route and to navigate my monoplane in the winds which fought against me."

"Then he inquired what I thought about the future of flying and the developments which are likely to come next. He seemed surprised when I mentioned that in a storm which kept vessels from leaving the harbor I was able to fly from Freetown over the sea. Yes, that astonishes most people. But it is perfectly true that when there is a violent wind blowing—too violent for example, to allow the packet-boat to cross the channel, an aeroplane can fly quite steadily over the sea."

"I found that King George knew a great deal about flying machines, and has followed very closely all the big races. I should like to have asked him to let me have the honor of taking him up as a passenger, but the machine I have here is not built to carry two persons. And, after all, kings cannot only consider their own wishes. He would no doubt have been compelled to decline."

"I was surprised to find that I had been with him half an hour. The time had passed so pleasantly and therefore so quickly. I had received an honor I shall never forget."

The race was regarded as the most crucial test of the powers of aviators that has yet been flown. Only three of sixteen airmen who started from the Hendon aerodrome, London, reached Edinburgh on the northward journey. Some were blown out to sea, some were carried down on land, and some had hair-breadth escapes through something going wrong with the machinery. M. Beaumont covered the distance in his Bleriot machine in 22 hours, 28 minutes, 15 seconds.

Vedrine, who was second in the end and who used a Morane-Borel monoplane, lost the race by one hour, nine minutes and 47 seconds. He twice lost his way and a descent in the wrong place at Bristol cost him the race. He received a special prize of £200 presented by Lord Northcliffe.

"The circuit of Europe's child's play," said Beaumont, "in comparison with the present race."

"The trouble started at Edinburgh, when I left the ground in a thunder storm and found considerable difficulty in steering clear of the trees that encircled the aerodrome."

"Throughout the journey to Stirling I had to battle against treacherous eddies, and when I came down at last the descent in the flying ground was effected under equally alarming conditions."

"It was a fight with death from beginning to end. The motor worked indifferently, and I strained every nerve to keep aloft, spurred on by the chase my rival, Vedrine, gave me."

"This man is a demon. Every time I thought I was gaining on him I saw the shadow of his aeroplane behind me." At Stirling, between Carlisle and Manchester, I had to alight, my effort

## THE BEST "APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER  
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

to keep the engine running proving quite beyond my physical endurance. Fortunately in the meadow I landed in I met some country folk, who helped me in setting the motor right and in getting off again.

"All through the journey the atmosphere was thick and I had to rely exclusively on my compass to pick my way."

"The trip is the most dangerous I have undertaken and at times I almost despaired of reaching Bristol at all."

British competitors all fared badly in the race. Valentine, who led for a time among the Englishmen, collapsed at Carlisle. Hamel fell in Dumfriesshire, and Cody only reached Newcastle. The remaining twelve starters all met with disaster, although, fortunately, the race was not marred by fatality or serious accident.

## CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

Having proved from the records that Canada is immensely prosperous, that all the criticism that has been indulged in during the past fourteen years against the Laurier government has been without foundation, the Conservatives argue that under these circumstances it would be unwise to make any trade arrangement with the United States.

These leaders seem to forget that they have answered their argument themselves, for the same Laurier, Fielding and Patterson, the same government, under whose policy the magnificent state of affairs depicted has been brought about, stakes its reputation on the assertion that the proposed arrangement with the United States will add still further to the wealth and contentment of the Canadian people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding were right in their judgment of the tariff in 1897, though it was opposed most bitterly by the same men who now oppose reciprocity. They were right in giving a preference to the products of the motherland, though that also was opposed by men now opposing reciprocity, and dire disaster was predicted by Sir Charles Tupper and others. The result has been that Canada, according to the figures, published by the "Interests" themselves, has never been so prosperous as she is to-day.

—Plumbing, steam and hot water heating. F. A. Sutton, 507 Yates St. Telephone No. 2854.

## PLAIN TRUTHS

One of the arguments used by the opponents of reciprocity is that it will reduce wages. It is not at all surprising that the emissaries of the privileged interests should endeavor to saturate the minds of the wage earners with this idea.

To-day the United States is in the grip of a few men, to whom all the rest pay daily toll. This has been brought about by a protective tariff.

On this side of the line the opponents of reciprocity argue that if reciprocity passes the working man in Canada will be in the direful condition of men out of work in the United States. They forget to point out that it is under a protective tariff that present conditions exist in the United States, and yet the very protective tariff which has brought about present conditions in the United States, the opponents of reciprocity would indefinitely perpetuate in Canada, to the further mulcting of the masses of the Canadian people.

Labor, like capital, is exceedingly timid, and all too often casts its vote for the man who frightens it, the very man of all others of whom it should beware.

Cheaper food does not mean cheaper labor. To British Columbia it means a greater demand for labor through the establishment of more industries, and in consequence, if anything, an increase in wages.

One of the reasons why the great masses of the people are merely plodders for the favored few is because of the boys who the favored few are able to bring into service at election time to frighten voters.

All great measures have been slow of accomplishment through that little word "fear," but it is gratifying to know that upon this occasion the workmen of British Columbia are not going to be stampeded into voting away the opportunity to secure cheaper living and at the same or higher wage.

## Department of the Naval Service

A competitive examination will be held in November next at the examination centre of the Civil Service Commission for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service of Canada; there will be 25 vacancies.

## A Good Laundry Site

PRINCESS STREET, a few lots east of Douglas street, 30x120, on the north side, for only

**\$3,350**

EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS

## P. R. BROWN

Phone 1076

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Offices to Rent

1112 BROAD STREET

P. O. Box 428

## Saanich Waterfront

Few spots are more splendidly beautiful than this which we offer you here. This piece is naturally intended for subdivision and for summer residence purposes. There is nothing to compare with it at the price.

## Thirty Acres Extra Choice

The property contains some desirable timber. It commands a fine view of the water. It slopes down to a charming sand beach. It lies within half a mile of the projected suburban electric railroad, and close to the new West Saanich road.

**\$425.00 Per Acre**

One-third cash—One and two years.

Any investor subdividing this property should easily double his money in a short time.

## Alberni Acreage—Exclusive Listings

COME AND SEE US ANYWAY



Telephone 284

1104 Broad St.

## BETTERTON & JONES

Real Estate, Mines and Timber  
Industrial Investments

Your business given careful attention

Phone 143

Promis Blk. 1006 Gov't St.

"Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery."

Advertisements  
Written and Placed for  
All Businesses

NEWTON ADVERTISING AGENCY.  
Fourth Floor, Times Building.

## THE BANK OF VANCOUVER

Head Office, Vancouver

Authorized Capital 2,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Government Street Branch, corner Cormorant.

W. H. GOSSIP, Manager Victoria Branch.

Branches in Cedar Cottage, Collingwood, E. C. Coquitlam (Westminster Junction), Chilliwack, Fort George, Hazelton, New Westminster.

At and 10 years on the 1st of January next; must be British subjects and must have resided in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination; short periods of absence abroad for purposes of education to be considered as residence. Successful candidates will join the Royal Naval College at Halifax in January next; the course of the College is five years and the cost to parents, including board, lodging, uniform and all expenses, is approximately \$400 for the first year and \$250 for the second year. On passing out of College, Cadets will be rated Midshipmen, and will receive pay at the rate of \$2 per diem. Parents of intending candidates should make application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before 15th October next. Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa. Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for. G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, August 1st, 1911.

## A Choice Corner for Subdivision

One and one-half acres, opposite Burlith and near waterfront, just outside city limits, and one-half block from car, in fine residential section. For sale for a few days only, on bloc. See us for price and terms.

## WELCH BROS. & CO.

1006 Government Street

## J. Y. MARGISON

SOOKE AND OTTER POINT.  
Real Estate Office

## SOOKE

FARMS  
FARMING LANDS  
CHICKEN RANCHES  
RESIDENTIAL SITES  
BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

HEALTH? No doctor has been able to make a living here.

SCENIC BEAUTY? Incomparable.

SOIL? Can't be beat on the Island.

SPORT? The very best.

PRODUCTS? Seen the exhibits from Sooke and Otter Point at the Agricultural Show?

DOLLARS? This is where they are made.

We have the properties you want.

TOWN OFFICE

ROBT. WM. CLARK  
1112 Government St.

Mahon Block. Victoria, B. C.

## Only \$350 Cash TO-DAY

And the balance \$35 per month, will put you into a brand new, 7-room residence, pleasantly situated in Hollywood Park. Price...\$4,000

## \$400 Cash

And the balance arranged, buys a corner lot on Robertson & Lehan Rd. Price...\$375

## \$350 Cash

The balance 5, 12 and 18 months, buys 1 lot on Beechwood Ave. Price...\$780

## Hall & Floyer

11 McCallum Block. Phone 766

## Pandora Snap

Double corner, 15x120, with 4 houses, near Blanchard, a first-class apartment house, sits at a price of \$200 per front foot; 1-a cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years; this price is only good up to the month's end. Act on this right away, otherwise you will be too late.

## TIM KEE & CO.

Real Estate and Chinese Employment Agency.  
Tel. 811. P. O. Box 67.  
Opposite the Westholme Hotel.

READ TIMES WANT ADS



# Read This!

## Hollywood Park

FIFTY FT. LOTS, level, grassy, fine slope, cleared, no rock; half block from car line. Terms over eighteen months ..... **\$750**

TWO FIFTY FOOT LOTS, level, grassy, cleared, no rock. One block from cars. Terms over eighteen months ..... **\$800**

## Parkdale

SLOPING LOT, high, good view, 5 minutes from new car line. Adjoining lot held at \$450. Price of this on easy terms ..... **\$325**

CLEARED 50 FOOT LOTS, one block from Fort street cars; level, grassy, no-rock. Terms to suit ..... **\$850**

QUADRA STREET, one-quarter acre lots, beautiful sloping lot, fine orchard, trees 8 years old; high state of cultivation. Terms to suit ..... **\$900**



**Price \$4,650 With One Lot  
Or \$5,500 With Two Lots**

The above cut gives an idea of this new and cosy home of 8 or 9 rooms on lot 57x100, with fruit trees, etc. The house was built last year and is new and modern in every particular. The two lots may be purchased, if desired, with the house. Only one block from car line and sea, and is well sheltered by the grove at the rear. Arrange terms.

## Pemberton & Son

Corner Fort and Broad Street

## Fine Home ON Hillside Avenue

House consists of 8 rooms, all modern, with two large lots, grounds are nicely kept with lawn tennis lawn, etc. This is a good speculation as well as investment, owing to the fact that the new car line will double values.

**Price \$4200**

ON TERMS

**Currie & Power**

1214 Douglas St. Phone 1466

### FOR SALE

About an acre and a third on the Old Esquimalt Road, near corner of Lampson and Head streets, close to school and within three minutes' walk of the car. A very desirable piece of property; also the cheapest in this locality. On easy terms. Price **\$3,500**

**R. B. PUNNETT**  
Phone 1118. P. O. Drawer 785.  
Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

## FIRE

You never know when a fire is going to happen—neither do we—but we do know that the time to take out a Fire Insurance Policy is NOW. Lowest rates possible quoted.

**Heisterman Forman & Co.**

1212 Broad Street.  
Phone 55.

## Two First Rate Houses

No. 1—Graham St., only 3 lots from Hillside Avenue; 6 rooms, good basement, bath-room, large pantry, one fireplace, fruit trees, lot 61x135; \$800 cash. Very cheap at **\$4,000**

No. 2—A five-roomed Bungalow on Moss Street, one block from Cook street car line. Lot 50x110. The house has a basement, 5 rooms, bath-room, separate lavatory; the street is asphalted and cement sidewalks are being constructed. Adjacent lots are held at \$1,500 and \$2,000 each; cash \$1,000, balance in three years at 7 per cent. Price only **\$4,300**

Apply the sole agents

**Beckett & Major**

Real Estate Agents

1205 Langley Street

Telephones, 2967 and 2026

## Dougall & McMorran

4 Mahon Block, 1113 Government St.

Basil Street, 60x112 ft., near Cook; \$300 down. Price **\$1,000**

Camosun Street, 64x113, near Pandora Ave.; \$150 down. Price **\$1,500**

Fisguard Street, lot 60x120, and 4-room cottage, near Cook St. **\$3,250**

Langford Street, Victoria West, beautiful 7-room house, furnace, and modern in every way; \$500 down and balance \$25 per month. Price **\$4,200**

Cook Street, cor. Burdette, 120x120, with 7-room house and stable. Price **\$20,000**

## Exclusive Sale

Lots 1 and 2, block 4, corner Cloverdale and Pine, 100x197. Price **\$2,550**

Terms, cash \$950; balance arranged.

**Adams & Splayford**

341 Fort Street Phone 1741

BUY THE TIMES

### SILK FROM WOOD PULP.

Substitute for Web of Caterpillar Used in Norway.

Artificial silk, made from wood pulp imported from Norway, is manufactured in the United States, and has an extensive sale. In the course of manufacturing the pulp is cut into thin sheets, each individual sheet is carefully weighed, and a certain quantity placed in a metal tank for chemical treatment.

The various chemical solutions used are mixed in huge iron tanks from which they are pumped under ground through a series of lead pipes to the departments requiring the various compounds. This pulp, having been macerated and digested, is submitted to still further chemical action under certain fixed temperatures which are not allowed to vary one-half a degree.

When it is ready for final transformation into silk the solution closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. At this stage it is pumped from the tanks to the spinning frames. Here specially constructed pumps are attached to each spindle, which carefully measure off the required quantity of the solution.

This is forced through tubes with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Through these it is passed to a tank running the length of the frame and containing a chemical mixture which fixes the solution instantaneously into a thread.

This strand is carried over a wheel down through a tube to a rapidly revolving spindle; the rate of speed is about 5,000 revolutions a minute. From this the strands are afterward unwound on reels into skeins. The air in the spinning room is completely changed every three minutes, being pumped off through hoods placed over each of the spinning frames. This is done to remove any possible fumes and to provide thorough ventilation for the operatives.

One of the interesting features in connection with the entire operation is the fact that the yarn is handled as little as possible. The specially constructed stoves and bleaching arrangements are ideal, and when the skeins are finally carried to the large drying room on the fifth floor one marvels at the change which has so rapidly taken place. From here they are taken to the sorting room, where each individual skein is carefully examined by skilled operatives.

### HEAD HUNTERS OF BORNEO.

Ferocious Quarrels Among Ceylonese Over Eternal Feminine.

W. Emery Stark, who spent some time in Ceylon during the early part of this year, has returned to the island from a trip to Dutch Borneo, says the Times of Ceylon. This last trip has resulted in a crop of new experiences. Mr. Stark has been amongst the Dyaks, the ferocious head-hunters of Borneo, and with his usual thirst for adventure he attended a full-dress war rehearsal from which he was lucky to escape with a whole body. Mr. Stark told a representative of the Colombo paper that the Dyaks are as ferocious as ever in their lone quarrels for the "eternal feminine" is invariably at the back of all the feuds which they pursue with such blood-thirstiness. No self-respecting Dyak maiden will even look at a dusky suitor for her hand unless he has a full complement of heads with which to decorate their future home. Continuous fighting goes on between the Dyaks of Dutch Borneo and those residing in Sarawak, and the governments of the respective states are kept busy throughout the whole of the year dealing with claims for compensation from the relatives of the deceased Dyaks. The modern fashion in hats would appear to have been inspired by the Dyak ladies, whose headgear is usually from three to five feet in circumference. When aloft in their canoes, nothing can be seen but a huge mushroom-like canopy, a spectacle curiously reminiscent of Richmond last summer. Mr. Stark was cruising round the coast of Borneo for three weeks, and he had ample opportunity for studying native life and industries. A great trade in beff, come in rattan and copra, he said, and in some places, wild rubber is obtained in large quantities. He heard that there was a promising future before the latter industry. At present it is collected by the natives on their own account. The chief difficulty presented to the government is the reckless way in which the natives tap the trees. A heavy fine is now being imposed in cases where it is discovered that the trees have been destroyed or seriously damaged. At Balikpapan immense fields of petroleum have recently been discovered, and the Dutch government are working this new industry for all it is worth. Coal has also been discovered at Kota Bharu, and this is expected to be another important industry in the future.

### THE MYSTERY OF WOMEN

Wife Creates Court Scene to Save Husband's Imprisonment

After twice repulsing his pleas to intercede in his behalf, Mrs. May Choo, wife of Lafayette Choo, of Liberty Mo., threw the court room into excitement by suddenly placing her arms around her husband's neck and promising him that she would do all in her power to obtain his release on bond and acquittal when his trial comes up. He had just been bound on a charge of cruelty for beating his wife, hitting her to a harrow with a team of mules and driving her about the field. It was after her husband's bond had been placed at \$1,000 that the woman relented.

"I will never testify against him," she cried out to the court.

"It is true he was cruel to me, but he is the father of my children and I will never help send him to the penitentiary. You might as well turn him out now, for I will never help convict him, even if I have to go and hide in the woods. I can't do it, Lafa," she sobbed on her husband's shoulder, as he folded his arm around her and patted her on the back.

"I can't let the father of my babies go to prison, but we will have to live apart."

"Never mind about that now," re-

plied Choo. "We can settle all that when you get me out of the trouble you have got me into."

He turned a triumphant glance at the officers of the court.

A moment later the wife began a canvass among the members of a lodge to which she belonged in an attempt to raise bonds for her husband.

"I will never live with him again," she said. "I am afraid of him and believe he will kill me some day."

### SMUGGLERS BLOWN UP.

Killed While They Are Manufacturing Contraband Powder.

Baine, a little French village in the department of the Savoie, on the Italian frontier, was startled recently by a terrific explosion, which shook the whole neighborhood.

Near by is a military post, and several soldiers hurried to the spot, as did the fire brigades of several villages. They found a barn, situated in an isolated place, alight, but the flames were rapidly extinguished. To the surprise of the soldiers and firemen, three men were found in a dying condition. Two of them died soon afterwards. The third was barely able to speak, and he told the men to be on their guard, as there was still a lot of powder in the barn.

The firemen soon discovered that a large quantity of strange powder was in the loft. They flooded it with water, and parts of it were kept for analysis. The assumption is that the men were smugglers who were manufacturing contraband powder, and that they were accidentally blown up by their own product.

## MONEY TO LOAN

We have the following amounts to Loan on First Mortgage on Improved Real Estate Security

\$500	\$1,000	\$3,500
\$1,000	\$2,000	\$6,000

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company

## Swinerton & Musgrave

1206 Government St.

Phone 491

P. O. Box 502

### FOR SALE

That fine residence known as

## The Laurels

Situated on

ROCKLAND AVENUE

Together with 3½ acres of charming grounds.

60 Acres Cadboro Bay

Joining Uplands Farm

Mostly under cultivation.

Would subdivide well.

Stands high with good view.

See us about this.

### Property Owners

are requested to give us

FULL LISTS

of their offerings, so that

we may be ready to meet the

LARGE DEMAND

that will be made this fall.

**Cross & Co.**

622 Fort Street.

## HOMES

Homes which are cheap and will make large profits at an early date.

CLOVERDALE—4 rooms, bath and toilet, large lot; \$500 cash, balance easy. Price **\$2,500**

ALSO, MODERN 6 ROOM HOUSE, new, lot 65x135 to lane; cash \$50, balance \$20 month. Price **\$5,000**

FAIRFIELD—Near Vancouver, 5 rooms, every convenience on terms at **\$2,500**

JOHN STREET—Two 7 room houses on lot 60x120, a bargain, on terms; cash \$1,000. Price **\$5,000**

OAK BAY—Fine, new, 6 room house, in best residential district, absolutely modern; cash \$200, balance \$20 month. Price **\$4,500**

We have many more first-class buys.

**B. C. SALES CO.**

584 Johnson St.

Phone 2662

## \$500 CASH

And the Balance \$25 Per Month

Buys a strictly modern home of six rooms, with lot 50x120 in Victoria West, near Gorge Car line. Grounds are nicely improved and house contains a furnace. Price **\$4,000**

**\$800 Cash and the Balance on Good Terms**

Buys a six-room bungalow on Rosebery avenue, with lot 50x129. This neat little place has two good fire-places and is piped for furnace. Price **\$3,600**

**Tracksell, Douglas & Co.**

Corner Broad and Trounce Ave.

Phone 1722

Fire Insurance in all its departments written by Royal Exchange Assurance. Established 1720.

Eventually You Will Be Talking

## EXHIBITION

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW

**Vancouver, August 28 to Sept. 4**

**Victoria, September 5th to 9th**

Fine Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Art Displays, Both at Mainland and Island Shows

Large Buildings Crowded to Capacity with Things Instructive, Things Interesting, Things Entertaining

**Horse Show Horse Races**

**Wild Animal Shows**

**Balloon Ascensions**

**Band Concerts, Etc.**

Are some of the features of the TWIN EXHIBITIONS

Cheap rate by C. P. R. Boats both to Vancouver and to Victoria.

H. S. ROLSTON,

Vancouver

GEORGE SANGSTER,

Victoria

## GREENHOUSES FOR SALE

AS A GOING CONCERN

7-Roomed House; 300 fully bearing fruit trees; barn; stable; chicken house; well, windmill. There are 25 lots here and as lots adjoining are going at \$600, this is a snap at **\$9,500**

**A. TOLLER & CO., 604 YATES STREET**

## F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers.

104-106 Pemberton Building. Cor. Fort and Broad Streets.

FUNDS INVESTED FOR CLIENTS.

Orders Executed on all Exchanges on Commission.

Private Wires to Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal.

## OFFICES TO RENT

In the New Times Bld'g

**The Times Has All the News**



# HOLD!



Your  
Ear a  
Minute

ONE-QUARTER ACRE LOTS, on sheltered, sunny, southern slope, in young orchard and small fruits, within 1 1/2 mile circle scarcely 10 minutes from car.

These we're offering for \$800, on terms of \$100 cash, balance in SIX, TWELVE, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY-FOUR AND THIRTY MONTHS.

NO BACK-BREAKING DEMANDS HERE. They're within the reach of us all.

AS A PEOPLE'S INVESTMENT THIS CAN'T BE BEAT. AS A HOMESTEAD THE SUBDIVISION IS IRRESISTIBLY CHARMING.

COME QUICKLY—Twenty lots have been snatched up in last few days and only a few are left.

City Water No City Taxes

## WALLACE & CLARKE

620 YATES STREET

TELEPHONE 471

## THE NEW JUNCTION

Hillside Ave. and Cedar Hill Road

148 ft. of the BEST BUSINESS frontage in the neighborhood.

\$12,500

One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

SEE US FOR HILLSIDE PROPERTY

## O. H. BOWMAN & CO.

Real Estate, Stock, Bond and Investment Brokers

3a Mahon Block, 1112 Government.

Phone 544

### LOCAL NEWS

—Dr. Clemence has moved to Sayward Block, room 405.

—The members of St. Andrew's Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at Esquimalt on Labor Day. Cars will leave Government and Yates streets at 9:30 a. m. Launches will carry the party to the picnic grounds.

—A joint basket picnic between Sunday school teachers and members of the Bible class of First Presbyterian church will be held, on Monday to Goldstream. Parties will leave by coach at 10 a. m. from the church.

—Yui Tuang, the Chinaman who was run down by the E. & N. train yesterday, is reported to be somewhat better this afternoon, though his condition is still dangerous. He was travelling on a hand-car in Victoria West when run down by the freight train. The police patrol was called and first aid given by Constable Parrant. On being examined at St. Joseph's hospital Tuang was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, several scalp wounds and compound fractures of one leg and arm.

—A telegram has been received from W. H. Henderson by the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., informing them of his definite decision to accept the position offered him in Montreal. This has been anticipated by the directors, so they have been in communication with two or three possible candidates to fill the post of general secretary here. Mr. Bruce of his way east will confer with C. R. Sayer, western field secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce will leave in a few days on their journey to visit Mr. Bruce's relatives in the east. They will return in time for the opening of the new building here.

—John Hepburn, who was hurt by being thrown from a wagon on Tuesday, was found on examination to be more severely injured than was at first supposed. He is suffering from a deep wound in the scalp. The accident happened on a steep incline on Wilkinson road. Mr. Hepburn was driving a load of tile-pipes to his ranch, and by the loosening of the tail-board of the wagon these began to rattle to the ground. The noise frightened the horses and they bolted, throwing Mr. Hepburn with great force to the ground. When picked up some time later he was unconscious, and was taken to the Jubilee hospital, where he is reported this morning to be doing well. He is well known in the province as a pioneer mining man, and participated in all the gold rushes during the Klondike excitement.

### TWO WILL DIE.

Newark, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Two persons were fatally injured and the lives of dozens of other persons were put in peril when a peanut roaster exploded and scattered fragments of the machine over two city blocks. Edward Gray, a machinist, who was walking a block away, had his head split open by the flying cylinder head. Gus Priddy, who owned the machine, was mangled by the explosion. Both men will die.

## INSPECTING THE C. N. R. WORKS

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS THE CAPITAL

Sir Donald Mann Retiree About Plans for Canadian Northern Construction

Looking over the B. C. interests of the Canadian Northern Railway, Vice-President Sir Donald Mann is a visitor to Victoria, and is staying at the Empress hotel. He has just returned from a visit to the Fraser valley to see the course of construction on the section directly east of Port Mann, the tidal water terminal of the mainland section of Canada's new transcontinental. He is well satisfied with the progress of clearing going on at the townsite which bears his name, and which has already received its first house. Many signs of activity can be seen there, including the special C. N. R. engines sent forward to operate from the monster wharf just completed, giving deep water access to the Fraser, and logging engines are busy in clearing operations there. The work east where steel has already been laid some miles towards Chillyhawk meets with his complete approval, but he fails to see why so much attention should be given to the clearing of some few acres of land, when he declares every man should engage in clearing in the province. He is quite confident that the railway will be completed within schedule time in British Columbia, and with the best of roadbeds, although recognizing the exceptional difficulty of the grades and handicaps to construction involved in the section along the Fraser bank from Hope to Lytton. As to the statement that the company would come to a working arrangement with the Great Northern Railway, to use their tracks into Vancouver from New Westminster he declared he was not aware of any arrangement.

Sir Donald refused to make any statement as to his plans for the future, saying he did not know how long he would be in Victoria. A published statement that he would proceed to the Yellowhead Pass later to see the progress of construction there he declared to be without authorization.

The vice-president expressed his satisfaction at the way in which British capital was looking to Canada for investment, and said it showed confidence on the part of the British monied classes in the resources and methods of the aid of capital was essential to a young country, and a recognition of the true spirit pervading the whole Empire would make for comprehensive and thorough development of the Dominion. The advent of British money into Canadian industrial resources would mean an expansion of industry which would prove beneficial both to the Old Country investor, and this rapidly expanding country, which possessed unlimited resources requiring only development to give them a chance.

Sir Donald is known as a warm supporter of reciprocity and, while he abstained from discussing it since it became an issue in an election campaign, his views, as published in the western press when the terms of the agreement were announced, will be read with interest. On that occasion he said:

"I believe no harm can come to our Canadian railways from this reciprocity agreement. It is true that more traffic will flow southward across the boundary. On the other hand, the wider market opened to the products of the prairie provinces will attract a greater number of settlers from Europe and the United States. Their presence will create more business for the Canadian railways east and west, as well as north and south."

"At present the transportation of Canadian grain from the point of origin to the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William is in the hands of Canadian railways. But from those points eastward, to both American and Canadian export points, it is largely carried by water. The Canadian Pacific railway carries the long rail haul around the north shore of Lake Superior a certain amount of wheat to be shipped as ballast in its steamers crossing the Atlantic. I believe Canadian railways will always control the all-rail export traffic in Canadian-grown wheat."

"The Canadian railway systems are truly transcontinental, extending from coast to coast. Moreover, they will ultimately operate their own steamship fleets on the Atlantic. This will enable them at certain seasons to make very low through export wheat rates in order to fill the cars which otherwise must be hauled back empty. In the United States a thorough export route must be divided between several railways and a steamship line. The Canadian companies, under one management, carry the grain from the provinces on the prairie to the consumer in England."

"My business is that of a common carrier, but I recognize that the most important element in any community is the farmers. They are the first consideration of any government. By this agreement they gain entry to a market of 100,000,000 persons, in addition to the domestic market of 5,000,000. It cannot result save in their enhanced prosperity, and this in turn will be felt by the railroads and the manufacturers in increased business. The manufacturers' protection is not impaired by the agreement."

### SIR W. L. HEPTON'S ESTATE.

London, Sept. 1.—Sir W. L. Hepton, of Leeds, Eng., and Lake Joseph, Ontario, left an estate valued at \$440,000.

## RALPH SMITH SPEAKS TO SAANICH ELECTORS

Addresses by Nanaimo Candidate and W. W. Baer Listened to With Interest

Before a representative audience in the Saanichton Temperance hall last night Ralph Smith, candidate in the Liberal interest for the Dominion House in the district of Nanaimo, and W. W. Baer, delivered capital addresses on the question of reciprocity. The audience listened to the speakers intently and with interest. The building of the Liberal interest for the Dominion House in the district of Nanaimo, and W. W. Baer, delivered capital addresses on the question of reciprocity. The audience listened to the speakers intently and with interest.

Mr. Smith spoke from the farmers' and the fruit-growers' standpoint, putting the necessity for the passage of reciprocity in an indisputable light. "The only hope for an equitable reduction in duties affecting the farmers," he said, "must come from the Liberals. It is true there are some inequalities in the present tariff. I favor taking duties off farmers' implements and those things necessary for the fruit and nurseries. I have contended that in the House, I believe the Liberal government, if returned, intends to do this."

Mr. Smith reminded the farmers that they had nothing to hope for from the Conservatives. As the Conservatives' policy was to take duties off foodstuffs, if in power they would keep these duties off and raise the tariff to a very high point on manufactures, leaving the people worse off.

Mr. Baer went alphabetically over the theory of tariffs, showing how they make, by trust methods, decreased prices for producers and increased prices for consumers. The building of two tariff walls between countries, he said, was not a measure for relief of competition, for competition would continue in spite of tariffs with the result that it was the buyers of necessities who suffered. He dealt with the broadened aspect of the question, saying that if reciprocity passed individual communities might suffer during the readjustment of commercial conditions, but the eventual result would be to the benefit of the whole of Canada. The meeting concluded with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Smith.

### SIR WILFRID'S TOUR.

New Glasgow, N. S., Sept. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, arrived yesterday on a special train from Halifax last evening. The Premier was met at the station by the mayor, who welcomed him. Before arriving he had spoken at Shubenacadie and Truro.

C. J. Coll, general manager of the Acadia Coal Company, had invited several gentlemen to meet the Premier and the luncheon party consisted of the following: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Chas. Murell, E. M. Macdonald, J. R. McGregor, Dr. Kennedy, C. H. Gill and Mr. Lemaire. The meeting at the arena last night was one of the largest ever held in New Glasgow and the Premier addressed it at length on reciprocity and the navy bill.

### WELSH MINERS STRIKE.

Llanelli, Wales, Sept. 1.—One hundred colliers here have been on strike today. The other colliers have given notice that they will refuse to work with non-union men.

It was at Llanelli that the soldiers and strikers had their most serious clash during the recent railroad strike. Several persons were killed in a riot there at that time.

### AUGUST CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Show Slight Decrease Over Returns for July—Fewer Chinese Arrives.

The customs returns for the month of August, while nearly one hundred thousand dollars better than those for the corresponding month last year, are slightly below the receipts for the previous month of July. Fewer Chinese have entered through the port of Victoria, but the duties show an increase of several thousand dollars over those for July.

The returns are as follows:

Duties on imports \$7,317,000

Chinese \$24,000

Other revenues \$2,000

Total \$9,541,000

### PERSONAL.

C. W. Brown, of the Cornish team, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday to make arrangements for the team, who will make the hot and head-quarters for tonight, leaving after the game to-morrow for Vancouver, where they will play the last game in Canada on Monday. After leaving the Empress they will proceed direct via Moss Bay to Chicago, where they are due to play at the end of next week.

Ron and Mrs. Conna Marjoribanks, of Vernon, are guests at the Empress hotel.

J. H. Lowmy, of Seattle, is in the city at the Balmoral. He goes north to Port George at an early date to carry out some surveys.

The Frankford cricket team of Philadelphia are making their headquarters at the King Edward hotel, during the match here.

Lieut. Henry T. C. Knox, late of the British Navy, has returned to Victoria. Mr. Knox, who is well known as a lecturer for the Navy League in England since his retirement from active service, has been spending some days on the Coast during a pleasure trip through Canada.

T. E. Bates, of Cumberland, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Conservative nomination in Comox-Atlin, has been a visitor to the city, staying at the Dominion hotel.

Fraser valley residents who have been visiting in the city are: R. W. D. W. and Mrs. Scott, Port Hammond; and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gladhill, of Alton. They registered at the Dominion hotel.

It is said that people eat 20 per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.

## CHINESE LOTTERY MEN ARE BAGGED

Said They Were Only Practising—Magistrate Reads a Homily and Fines \$50

Ah Wah and Wong, or two Chinamen wearing the phonetic equivalents of these consensual eccentricities, appeared before Magistrate Jay in the police court this morning in answer to a charge of conducting a lottery in their premises on Esplanade street. Both of the accused belonged to the kind school which rests upon the retention of its prebendal distinction, and as they listened to the interpretation of the charge against them they preserved an attitude of isolated dignity reminiscent of the fiscal policy of their native country. They were convicted on their own partial confessions and the conclusive exhibits which the police were able to obtain while making arrest, and the magistrate mulcted them both to the extent of \$50, plus the little extra for the privilege of having their case explained to them by the interpreter.

While they were not in a position to deny the charge the prisoners endeavored to put up the defence that they were merely practising, a defence which, however creditable it may be to Oriental wisdom, did not commend itself to the English sense of humor, with which of course the court was pervaded. In passing sentence the magistrate played pretty upon the point by instructing the interpreter to inform them that it would be better in the future to abstain from further practising as it was just possible that they might be induced to actually do the thing itself.

The manner in which the arrest was made was rather peculiar and the Chief Langley and one of his subordinates while perambulating the district observed the place, and noticed also that a Chinaman was posted at the door they guessed that all was not as it should be within. Cautiously approaching the entrance they found the circumstances auspicious for their success for the alleged watchman, no doubt wearying of looking for victims had fallen a victim himself to the more powerful influence of sleep. Passing into the house the officers were in time to hear a hurried scamper of feet, and to see the light hastily switched off. More sure now than ever that they were on a rich scent the officers proceeded and on opening a promising looking door discovered the two accused seated at a table in the dark with a cash box and a number of carefully wrapped-up lottery tickets in their possession. Everything included the prisoners were taken possession of, and conveyed to the police station, where the sequel was enacted today as stated above.

It may be mentioned for the benefit of those who have visions of amassing a fortune by means of the Chinese lottery route that the greatest sum contained in any of the packages was a twenty-five cent piece, and that the majority—yes, the vast majority; in fact, all other packages—contained the munificent sum of one nickel. In view of this circumstance alone it is needless to say that the fines imposed were very readily paid.

Nagano, a young Jap, of a very sensitive turn of mind, comparatively speaking, found himself charged with assault for resenting a few words which he had the curious capriciousity to imagine must have been addressed to and of him. Of course he knew the police who were saying the unmentionable things referred to, and it so unfortunately happened that on a previous occasion he had had a dispute with him over a joy ride on a bicycle which he had indulged in by mistake, which combination of circumstances may very well be imagined as operating in his mind when the words referred to were given utterance in his hearing.

At any rate he struck the speaker on the mouth, and then endeavored to suggest to the court that he had had justification. The court could not see it in that light, as there was no evidence to suggest that the unfortunate words alleged to have been used had been uttered, and even if they had, that they had been intended for the ears of the accused, or for that matter, directed at him at all. Result: Nagano had to pay a fine of \$15.

J. Desmond, the alleged jewel thief, who has already been remitted on one or two charges, was remanded in the police court this morning in connection with an additional charge.

Nineteen obsolete ships of the French navy were sold recently to a Paris firm for \$25,000.



## ANYONE, YOU'LL DO!

to drop in and see these bargains in 4-room cottages to-day for they will surely be sold this week. One has living room with open grate and mantel, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, large basement, fine lot with garden fenced, etc., etc., just off Quadra Street. \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month. Price \$2250

Another bungalow, 4 rooms, 6 minutes from car, two large rooms can be finished up; lot 54 x 135 with large chicken house. This is a snap. \$350 cash, balance \$20 per month. Price \$2400

Harris & Sturgiss

Next Merchants Bank, 1229 Douglas St.

## SEARCH FOR BODIES

### OF CANOE VICTIMS

Reward Offered for Recovery of Remains of Railway Employees

Post Arthur, Ont., Sept. 1.—Abandoning all hope that three members of an engineering party, McCoy, Nelson and Drum, whose upturned canoe was found in Lake Helen could have escaped with their lives, the Canadian Northern Railway Company is now offering a reward of \$50 each for the recovery of the bodies.

The accident happened under circumstances almost identical with that of May last, when five men lost their lives from a canoe in which they were crossing the same lake towards Nepegon station. The bodies were not recovered for months. The water in the lake is 100 feet deep.

R. H. McCoy, resident engineer, was 48 years of age and his home was in Spokane. His wife was to have left there in a day or two to join him here. He leaves also two children, G. A. Drum, his assistant, aged 19, came from the western states. Ray Nelson, stakeman, aged 19, came from Duluth.

### SECURES REFUND.

Railway Commission Grants Application for Forty-Five Cents.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Declaring that he was unable to obtain redress by ordinary complaint, Rev. H. R. Currie, a clergyman living at Alberni, came to Vancouver yesterday to appeal to the federal railway commission for a refund of forty-five cents.

He had been charged \$1.90 for freight on a barrel of carbide from Vancouver to Alberni and insisted that he should have rightfully paid only \$1.45. After half an hour's argument the commission sustained him and ordered the refund.

Mr. Currie then applied for \$20 travelling expenses from Alberni to this city, but the commission could find no authority to award this. Chairman Mabey, however, said he sympathized with Mr. Currie's claim for this amount, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Currie was forced to spend the money on C. P. R. steamers to get to Vancouver to collect his 45 cents.

Customer—"Hi, waiter, I found this piece of wood in the sausage." Waiter—"Yes, but I'm sure it's—" Customer—"Look here, I don't mind eating a bit of the dog, but I'm hanged if I'm going to tackle the kennel."

### BORN.

COATES—On Aug. 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coates, 829 Howard street, a son.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR THE MOST POPULAR FORM OF ADVERTISING IN TOWN TRY THIS COLUMN

WANTED—Immediately, experienced hardware clerk; knowledge of business essential; none others need apply. L. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Property listed as 1235 and 1239 Cook street is withdrawn from the market. Randall & Greenhalgh.

A SNAP—For sale, cash or easy terms, 3 full sized lots on O. & A. v. ave. Apply owner, The Block, 122 Douglas St.

ONLY \$250 for fine lot on D. main street, within mile circle, ten minutes from car. Russell & Gregg, 27 Pemberton Building.

FOR SALE—Corner, 52x100 Mt. Tolmie and 8 road, \$250 on easy terms. If you know values you will hurry up. May & Tassman, 3 MacGregor Block, 624 View. Phone 348.

CORNER—On Shakespeare, near Hillside, 58x100, at \$70, on terms. This snap cannot last. Apply Box 58, Times.

WANTED—To purchase, a house; have \$250 cash and can pay \$25 or \$30 monthly. Box 57, Times.

FOR SALE—Beautiful home (seven rooms) on Linden avenue, at a sacrifice for quick sale. May & Tassman, 3 MacGregor Block, 624 View.

CORONATION SUB-DIVISION—Just on 1 block from Fort street, on Richmond, lots for \$700, good terms, good soil; come and have first choice. Fair street Real Estate, 706 Yates street.

\$2100 BUYS a 6 roomed cottage, large lot, near the reservoir, \$200 cash, balance as rent. Northwest Real Estate, 706 Yates street.

3 ACRES on Craigflower road, overlooking the water, a snap, \$1000, terms to suit. Northwest Real Estate, 706 Yates street.

CHESNEY—New, modern, four roomed, 58x120 feet, from \$250, 10 per cent. cash, 10 per cent. every 3 months. Northwest Real Estate, 706 Yates street.

ON CAR LINE—\$2000, new house, concrete foundation, 2 rooms and pantry, modern bathroom, good basement, 17x50, dry lot, no rock, \$2500. Apply owner on property, Williams road, facing exhibition gate. No agents.

FOR SALE—New, modern, four roomed, lot fenced, located on Victoria St. will be paid this year, price \$2000; terms, \$500 cash, and \$50 quarterly, or arrange. Phone owner, 1229 Douglas St.

TO LET—A large 3-room cottage, cellar under all, garden, apple, pear; possession 1st October. Apply W. M. Preece, 1225 Walpole street.

WANTED—Apply Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited, 1001 Government street, late Watt's Music Store.

FOR SALE—On Forbes street, Belvedere, new 6 room house, concrete foundation, on large lot, small deposit, balance on easy terms. Owner, Forbes street, corner of King's road.

WANTED—2 waitresses, at Rik Restaurant, 720 View.

WANTED—Woman or girl for house work, small home, easy work, good wages. Mrs. T. P. McConnell, 406 Niagara street.

NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGES to let, on Dallas road, bath, hot and cold water, overlooking the Arm. \$25 per month. T. Redding, 822 Catherine St. Phone 226 and 1229.

WANTED—Woman to do house work, mornings. Call 1622 Douglas street.

STODART'S JEWELRY STORE removed to Sayward Block, Douglas street, 3rd floor, No. 55.

TO LET—Seven rooms, two story house, hot water heated, just been renovated inside and out, on Jessie street, Victoria, with overlooking the Arm. \$25 per month. T. Redding, 822 Catherine St. Phone 226 and 1229.

TO RENT—Comfortably furnished flat, large, airy rooms, facing sea, also small bed-sitting room for young man, \$2.50 per week. Apply 312 Dallas road.

FRUIT, CIGAR AND CANDY STORE for sale, 1119 Store street, next Queen's Hotel.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors, of good address, for city work, excellent proposition, liberal commission. Apply to British Columbia Gas Machine Co., 31 Fort street.

FOR RENT—3 roomed house, partly furnished, all modern conveniences, close to sea and quiet, on Emily circle, \$8 per month. Phone 1217.

TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS—The house at 122 Gladstone avenue is taken off the market. A. P. Preece.

FURNISHED ROOMS for respectable men, 722 Pandora street.

TO LET—5 roomed house, one minute from Douglas street car, \$15 per month. Apply 726 Pandora street.

TO LET—Newly furnished front bedroom, for one or two gentlemen, every convenience, near business centre, two minutes from car. Address Box A22, Times.

2 ACRES on Wilkeson road, with new 6 room house and barn, \$5.50, easy terms. Investors' Securities Company, 216 Douglas street, telephone 53.

WANTED—Stenographer, at once. Box 361, Times.

JAMES BAY—6 roomed, modern house, large corner lot, price \$1500; \$50 cash, balance very easy. E. J. Doherty, 216 Government street.

LESSONS on piano or organ by experienced lady teacher, moderate terms. Address P. A. P. O. Box 384.



## FUNERAL NOTICE

Members of Victoria Aeris, No. 12, F. O. E., please take notice that the funeral of our late Bro. J. O. Connors, will take place from Eagles' Hall, Government street, Sunday, Sept. 3rd, at 2 p. m. Visiting Eagles are requested to attend.

T. F. GOLD, W. President. Attest, J. M. HUGHES, Sec'y.

## Grand Concert

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Patterson.

in

ALEXANDRA CLUB

Friday, Sept. 8th

At 8.30 p. m.

MADAME GRISELDA

Assisted by Prof. Paul Edmunds, Bartone, and Mr. E. H. Russell, Pianist.

TICKETS \$2.00

For Sale at Fletcher Bros. and Montellus Piano House.



## SKATING

at the

Roller Rink

FORT STREET

Fifth Regiment Band

Monday, Sept. 4th, 7:30 p. m



# These Want Advertisements Will Make It Easier to Find Work or Workers To-Day

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

### ARCHITECTS

WILSON, JOHN, Architect, 221 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 255. Phone 1522. Res. Home 241.  
 ELWOOD WATKINS, Architect, Rooms 1 and 2, Green Block, corner Broad and Trenchard Aves. Phone 2133 and 1428.  
 H. S. GRIFITH, 11 Promis Block, 1096 Government street, Phone 1435.

### CHIROPODY

MRS. CAMPBELL, Queen's Hairdressing Parlors, Fort Street.

### CONSULTING ENGINEER

ENGINEERS—Classes preparatory to forthcoming examination of stationary engineers now being held evenings and Saturdays at 516 Bastion St.

### HAIR DRESSING, ETC.

MRS. GORDON STAGG, 144 Pandora street, Massacre, manicuring, ladies' hairdressing, electric and vibro hair treatment. Comings made up. Phone R271.

### DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone Office 557; Residence, 122.  
 DR. W. F. FRASER, 73 Yates street, Garceshe Block, Phone 261. Office hours, 9.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

### LANDSCAPE GARDENING

C. PEDERSEN, landscape and jobbing gardener; tree pruning and spraying a specialty. 516 Pandora avenue. Phone 1248.

### LAND SURVEYORS

GORE & MCGREGOR, British Columbia Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers, J. McGregor, manager, Chancery Chambers, 11 Langley street, P. O. Box 1000. Phone 1424. For George Office, Second avenue; J. F. Templeton, manager.

### LEGAL

C. W. BRADSHAW, Barrister, etc., Law Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria.

MURPHY, FISHER & SHERWOOD, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Supreme and Exchequer Court Agents, practice in Patent Office and before Railway Commission. Hon. Charles Murphy, M. P., Harold Fisher, L. P. Sherwood, Ottawa, Ont.

### MEDICAL MASSAGE

MR. G. BJORNSTEDT, Swedish Massage, 518 Fort street. Phone 1469.

MRS. COLLINS, scientific massage, Baths, massage, vibratory and scalp treatments, 628 Granville street, Vancouver, B. C.

MRS. BAISMAN, electric light bath, medical massage, 1008 Fort St. Phone B196.

### MUSIC

MUSIC—Piano and violin only. Dr. J. J. Murtagh resumes tuition on Sept. 1. Vacancies. Address 964 Mason street, city.

### PALMIST

MADAM ZELICK, Palmist, Hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Price \$25. 1203 Blanche street.

### SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1109 Broad St. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy thoroughly taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

### UNDERTAKER

W. J. HANNA, Funeral Director and Embalmer, Courteous attendance, Chapel, 740 Yates street.

### LODGES

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec. 23. Government street.

K. O. P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. J. L. Smith, R. of E. & S. Box 54.

VICTORIA, No. R. K. of M. meets at K. of P. Hall, every Thursday. E. C. Kaufman, K. of R. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 355, meets every Wednesday, Broad street 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. P. Fullerton, Secy.

### FIRE ALARMS

1—Government and Battery Sts.  
 2—Menzie's and Michigan Sts.  
 3—Menzie's and Niagara Sts.  
 4—Montreal and Kingston Sts.  
 5—Montreal and Simcoe Sts.  
 6—Dallas Road and Simcoe St.  
 7—Avalon Road and Government St.  
 8—Chemical Works, Erie St.  
 9—Vancouver St. and Burdette Ave.  
 10—Douglas and Humboldt Sts.  
 11—Rupert and Humboldt Sts.  
 12—Cook St. and Fairfield Road.  
 13—Linden Ave. and Rockland Ave.  
 14—Moss St. and Fairfield Road.  
 15—Yates and Broad Sts.  
 16—Government and Fort Sts.  
 17—Government and Wharf Sts.  
 18—Rockland Ave. and St. Charles St.  
 19—Fort St. and Stanley Ave.  
 20—Fort St. and Oak Bay Ave.  
 21—Fort St. and Richmond Ave.  
 22—Pembroke and Shakespeare Sts.  
 23—Oak Bay Ave. and Davis' Hall, Broad street 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. P. Fullerton, Secy.

### DECATORS

MELLOR BROS., LTD.—Wall papers, paint, oil, plate glass. Orders promptly filled. Phone 512. 738 Fort street.

### DYEING AND CLEANING

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 260. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

### ELECTRICIANS

CARTER & MCKENZIE, practical electricians and contractors. Telephone and motor work a specialty. A complete line of materials, pipes and tiles. Telephone 710. C. H. Carter, L2773. C. C. McKenzie, R2667.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

MRS. P. K. TURNER, still at old address, 718 Fort. Situations found for domestic, etc. Phone 1223. Hours, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

### ITALIAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Pandora street, next Italian American Cafe. Labor supplied on shortest notice.

### ENGRAVERS

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stenoll Cutter and Seal Engraver. Geo. Crowther, 316 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

### FISH

WM. J. WRIGHTWORTH—All kinds of salmon, salted and smoked fish in season. Free delivery to all parts of city. 575 Johnson street. Phone 661.

### FURRIER

FRED PORTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 1216 Government street.

### LIVERY STABLES

CAMERON & CALDWELL—Hack and livery stables. Cabs for hacks promptly attended to day or night. Telephone 682. 211 Johnson street.

### RICHARD BRAY

Notice, and livery coach. Phone 182. 728 Johnson street.

### PAINTING

FRANK MELLOR, Painting Contractor, 1126 View street. Phone 1564.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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### ART GLASS

A. F. ROY'S ART GLASS, LEADED LIGHTS, ETC., for churches, schools, public buildings and private dwellings. Plate and fancy glass sold. Special terms to contractors. This is the only firm in Victoria that manufactures steel cored lead for leaded lights, thereby dispensing with unsightly bars. Works and store, 515 Yates street. Phone 54.

### AUTOMOBILES

IF YOU WANT a satisfactory job in placing ring up the Abbot Stove Works. Automobile owners can rely on a good job.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE. Alex. D. Malet, Phone R288 and 229.

### BLUE PRINTING AND MAPS

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT & MAP CO., 1218 Langley street. Blue printing, maps, draughting, dealers in surveyors' instruments. Estimates given on request.

### BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

THE ONLY SHOE MACHINES that have proven satisfactory are the Champion, made expressly for shoe repairing. Try them. Hibbs, 3 Oriental Alley, opposite City.

### BUILDING SUPPLIES

WASH SAND AND GRAVEL, general building and contracting. Several good teams and single horses for sale. W. Symons, 711 Johnson street. Telephone 511.

### BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THE THOMAS CATERALL CO., LTD., Building in all the various branches. Head office, 921 Fort street, above Quadra. Phone 520.

CAPITAL CARPENTER AND JOINING FACTORY—Alfred Jones, builder and contractor. Estimates given on houses, buildings, fence work, painting and decorating, alterations, etc. 1001 Yates street. Phone 1282. Res. 11903.

W. EXTON, Builder and General Joining Contractor. Cottage homes our specialty. Plans and estimates furnished on application. Prompt attention given to repairs or alterations. 522 Mason St. Phone R564.

R. W. ROPER, 512 Fort street, carpenter, jobbing work, repairs all kinds, roofs, fences, platforms, shelving and general inside work, or outside repairs; price reasonable. Address or call.

LOOK—Contractor and builder. All kinds of repairs. Estimates free. J. Parker, 711 Moss street. Phone 1994.

W. DUNFORD & SON, Contractors and Builders. Houses built on the installment plan. Plans, specifications and estimates. 221 Pemberton Block. Phone 2315.

### E. RAWLINGS

Carpenter and Builder, 907 Richmond Ave. Victoria, B. C. Estimates Given. Prices Reasonable.

### CAFE

NOW OPEN—Italian-American Cafe, 3 doors from Government street, 612 Pandora street.

### CARRIAGE BUILDERS

CHAPPEL & JONES, corner Fort and Blanche streets. Carriage building and rubber tyres repaired.

### CHIMNEY SWEEPING

A. LLOYD, chimney and furnace cleaner, flues altered, etc. Phone P2183. 429 Chalmers street.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Effective sweep, fixed, etc. Neil, 1018 Quadra St. Phone 1619.

### CIGAR STAND

THE BROADWAY, 552 Yates street. Candles, stationery and toilet requisites. Tel. 512. Phone 1811.

### CLEANING AND TAILORING

GENTS' CLOTHES CLEANED, repaired, dyed and pressed; umbrellas and parasols made, repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 704 John street, just east of Douglas. Phone L1367.

### CONCRETE AND CEMENT WORK

MORRIS & DAVIES—Foundations, floors, walks, driveways, etc.; work guaranteed; prices reasonable. John Morris, Phoenix street. T. H. Davies, Oaklands. Phone 2928.

### CUSTOMS BROKERS

LEEMING BROS., LTD., Customs Brokers. Out of town correspondence solicited. 524 Fort street. Telephone 728.

ALFRED M. HOWELL, Customs Broker, Forwarding and Commission Agent, Real Estate, Promis Block, 1096 Government. Telephone 1501; Res. R1671.

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### LAUNDRY

STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY, LTD.—The white laundry. We guarantee first class work and prompt delivery. Phone 1017. 841 View street.

### JUNK

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacking, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1420 Store street. Phone 1338.

### METAL WORKS

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS—Copper work, skylights, metal window frames, metal, sheet and roofing, hot air furnaces, metal ceilings, etc. 231 View. Phone 1772.

### OPTICIAN

OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S EXPERIENCE, and fine, modern equipment. All the services of an optician. No charge for examination. Lenses ground on the premises. A. P. Blyth, 645 Fort street. Phone 2348.

### POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C.

### PAWNSHOP

MONEY LOANED on diamonds, jewelry and personal effects. A. A. Aaronson, corner Johnson and Broad.

### PLATING

IF YOU WANT a satisfactory job in plating ring up the Abbot Stove Works. Automobile owners can rely on a good job.

### ROOFING

H. B. TUMMON, slate, tar and gravel roofers, asbestos slates, estimates furnished. Phone 1296. 628 Hilda Ave.

### SCAVENGING

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO., Office 1526 Government street. Phone 662. Ashes and garbage removed.

### SECOND HAND STORES

NEW AND SECOND HAND GOODS WANTED—Highest cash price paid for out-of-date clothing, boots and shoes, carriages, tools, pianos, shotguns, trunks, valises, etc. Phone or send a card and we will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 512 Johnson street, 6 doors below Government street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1747.

### TRUCK AND DRAY

JEFFERSON'S TRANSFERS—Phone 1982, 243 Michigan street. Furniture and piano movers, express and trucks.

JEFFERSON'S TRANSFERS—Phone 1982, 243 Michigan street. Furniture and piano movers, express and trucks.

### VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.

Telephone 132. Stable Phone 1783.

### WATCH REPAIRING

A. PETCH, 1116 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

### Y. W. C. A.

FOR THE BENEFIT of young women in need of employment, Rooms and board. A home from home. 756 Centenary street.

## STREET LETTER BOXES

Letter-boxes will be found at the following points:

Washington, Maywood, Burnside, Redding's (Victoria West), Robinson's (Craigflower road), Sub-office 5, Fort street, B. C.

John and Bridge streets, Hillside Ave. and Douglas street, Douglas street and King's road, King's road and Blanche street, Fernwood road and Victoria street, California Ave. and Chambers street, Belcher street and Cadboro Bay road, Richmond and Cadboro Bay road, Paul Bay and Cadboro Bay road, Oak Bay and Oak Bay road, Davis street and Oak Bay road, Richmond and Oak Bay roads, Rockland and Oak Bay roads, Oak Bay Junction, Stanley and Oak Bay avenues, Yates street and Fernwood road, Belcher and Moss streets, Moss street and Fairfield road, Humboldt street, near the hospital, Toronto street, Young street, Niagara and Menzies streets, Niagara and Oswego streets, St. Lawrence and Montreal streets, Ontario street and Dallas road, Michigan and Montreal streets, Michigan and Oswego streets, Quebec and Menzies streets, Quebec and Oswego streets, Quebec and Menzies streets, C. P. R. Wharf, McClure and Collinson streets, Vancouver and Richmond streets, Vancouver and Belcher streets, Port and Cook streets, Cook street and Pandora Ave., Vancouver and Yates streets, Pandora Ave. and Quadra street, Chalmers and Government streets, Store and Discovery streets, Store and Johnson streets, Hasting Square, Old Post Office, Government and Johnson streets, Government and Plangard streets, City Hall, King Edward Hotel, Douglas and Yates streets, Dominion Hotel, Fort and Blanche streets, Fort and Broad streets, Penhryn Block, Government streets, Newspaper boxes are situated as follows:

Maywood, Robinson's (Craigflower road), Douglas street and King's road, California Ave. and Chambers street, Oak Bay Junction, Niagara and Menzies streets, Port and Cook streets, Old Post Office, City Hall.

## COAL

We desire to call the attention of the public to the advantage of laying in during the months of August and September their winter supply of coal. During these months roads are in good condition and deliveries, especially to the outside districts, can readily be made. If this is not done, then, when the rainy season arrives and the roads are in bad condition, deliveries cannot be guaranteed. Whenever a cold snap has come in the past few days, the coal dealers have been very busy, and it is not unlikely that the public will take care of, but if the public will take the precaution of laying in early and maintaining a reserve supply this trouble can be minimized.

## HALL & WALKER

Phone 532. 1232 Government St.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

### FOR RENT—HOUSES

TO RENT—Furnished cottage at Shawinigan Lake. Box 1256. Times.

TO LET—New, 7 room house, Rutland street, near Chambers. Phone 267.

FOR RENT—8 room furnished boarding house at Ladysmith, B. C. 1228 Langley street.

### FOR SALE—ARTICLES

SELLING OUT—Buggies, surreys and spring wagons at cost. B. C. Hardware Ltd., 728 Johnson street. Phone 191.

FOR SALE—A new house, 6x22. Apply Pacific Coast Construction Co., 1741 Yates street.

BOATS FOR SALE—Flat bottom boats for sale, all sizes in stock and made to order. J. H. Jobbing Factory, 1009 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Behring Strait Special, 14 jewels, \$500. Lady Ann wrist watches, \$150; well made, strapped trunk, \$100; very strong chain, \$50. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 512 Johnson street, 6 doors below Government street, Victoria, B. C.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, White Wyandotte-cockles and laying hens of all breeds. Outer & Oliver, 201 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—Fine panther skin, mounted, and measuring nearly eight feet over head and tail. Apply Box 340. Times.

FOR SALE—Nearly new fifteen-horse power portable engine. Apply B. C. Hardware Co., or Jas. Black, Sidney.

### FOR SALE—ACREAGE

FOR SALE—160 acres, 6 cleared, 50 slash, good water. \$2400; also 60 acres, 9 ploughed, 10 slash, good buildings and water. Apply to Max. Enke, Kelowna, B. C.

COLUMBIA—Ten acres on Goldstream road, well cleared and fenced, near station, store and lake, price for one year for double. Box 125. Times.

161 acres, Saanich arm, fine large water front, house, barn, chicken house, plenty of fresh water, price \$2500. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 512 Johnson street, 6 doors below Government street, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH SAANICH SNAP—5 acres, overlooking Uxal, improved, trees and shrubs, 1/2 acre to be sold, on very easy terms. McKillop & North, Phone 181.

IS ACRES, Saanich river, a snap at \$1000; also 24 acres, near Langford station, at \$100 per acre. Hinkson Siddall & Son, Grand Theatre Bldg., Government street.

POLYTRAC RANCH—Only 3 miles from Ladysmith, 3000 acres, with 3000 head of cattle, 1000 head of horses, 1000 head of sheep, 1000 head of pigs, 1000 head of chickens, 1000 head of ducks, 1000 head of geese, 1000 head of turkeys, 1000 head of rabbits, 1000 head of guinea pigs, 1000 head of hamsters, 1000 head of mice, 1000 head of rats, 1000 head of squir



## Dinner Without Cheese? Oh, Never!

Cheese after meat not only aids digestion, but it is the nice finishing touch. No menu is complete without it. We have an unrivalled stock of cheese:

ENGLISH STILTON, genuine imported, per lb., 60c, the whole cheese, per lb.	55c
NEW ROQUEFORT CHEESE, per lb.	60c
NEW GORGONZOLA, per lb.	50c
SWISS, genuine imported, per lb.	50c
EDAM CHEESE, each	\$1.00
LIMBURGER—exquisite bouquet, per lb.	50c
CANADIAN STILTON, prime, lb.	50c
GOOD OLD CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb.	50c
MILD PAIL CREAM, Canadian cheese, per lb.	20c
CANADA CREAM CHEESE, each	10c

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

THE HOUSE OF PLENTY

Tels. 50, 51, 52.

Liquor Store Phone 1590

## POTATOES POTATOES

We have the finest on the market at prices that are hard to beat. Per 100 lbs. \$1.50

709 Yates.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

Tel. 413

## PETER McQUADE & SON

Ship Chandlers.

1214 Wharf Street

Headquarters for Steamboat, Launch, Yacht, Mill, Mine, Logging and Fishermen's Supplies.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

We recommend Gilsonite Composition for your Roofs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## DETAILS OF TRAGEDY IN THE FAR NORTH

### Trapper Who Killed His Partner Left Confession Regarding Murder

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—The tragedy of the lonely shack in the far northern wilds of western Canada is recalled in detail by the arrival in Winnipeg of a letter to Mrs. Mills, wife of Capt. J. W. Mills, of the Hudson's Bay Company, from the Mackenzie River, plying between Fort McPherson and Fort Smith. The letter tells the story of a young clerk who was bringing out the mail in the spring, who on June 8 found Pete Meland dead with his head crushed and W. A. Alliver, his prospecting partner, dead of poison self-administered and a confession signed by the latter, telling of the whole tragedy. The scene of the tragedy was a salt river, about 500 miles north of Great Slave lake. The confession read as follows:

"I have been sick a long time. I am not crazy, but have simply been edged to death. He (Meland) thought I had more money than I had, and he has been trying to finish me. I tried to get him to go after some medicine, but he would not, wishing to have me die. So good-bye. (Signed) W. S. Alliver."

A further confession reads as follows: "I have just killed the man that was killing me, so good-bye and God bless you all."

"I am awfully weak and down since the last of March, so there is nothing but death for me. Cruel treatment drove me to kill Pete. Everything is wrong. He never paid one cent. Ship everything out and pay Geo. Walker \$10. (Signed) W. S. A."

The two bodies were buried together after the inquest, which returned a verdict of murder and suicide. A large stock of fur and furs were found in the shack.

### APPEAL TO BRITISH BORN.

Strange Mental Gymnastics of Fake Tory Organizer.

(From the Canadian Courier.)

Mr. Arthur Hawkes, editor of the British News of Canada, has replied to some remarks which appeared in this column. The basis of the charge was that Mr. Hawkes was trying to "arouse the British-born" for certain purposes, and that this is the kind of campaign work which Mr. Bourassa is carrying on among the French Canadians. It was intimated that if Mr. Bourassa is working against the broader national interests of this country, so is Mr. Hawkes.

Mr. Hawkes states that he is not appealing to "racial prejudice" because he has never written a word against any other "racial element." Neither has Mr. Bourassa. He always has kind words to say of others; but he appeals to "racial prejudice" just the same. Mr. Hawkes' answer is not satisfactory, and he will kindly excuse me if I refuse to accept it as such.

Mr. Hawkes also denies that he is pursuing a campaign of advising Englishmen to buy of Englishmen, that he is trying to unite the British-born for self-protection, or that he is working against a truly Canadian national ideal. These denials are just as evasive and bear as little weight as his denials that he is appealing to "racial prejudice." When he says that he is advising Canada to the Britisher his statement is satisfactory and I accept. On the other points, his denials he is still charged with a narrow, racial propaganda.

Mr. Hawkes' paper of June 17th contains the following paragraph:

British-born Declare Here is a resolution that says something for itself:

"Resolved, that this meeting of the



When you want to clear your house of flies, see that you get

## WILSON'S Fly Pads

Imitations are always unsatisfactory.

## DISLOYALTY AND ANNEXATION

Finding it impossible to discuss the reciprocity agreement on its merits as a trade proposition pure and simple, its opponents have been driven to the use of foolish annexation talk. They would not dare to tell any individual that his loyalty will be impaired if he purchases American products for less than he buys them now, because the average citizen would resent such impertinence. Instead they say that "Canada will be annexed." The inference that the people of this country will sell their allegiance simply because the duty on natural productions is to be removed on the part of Canada and the United States is an insult to the intelligence of Canadian people. It certainly is being resented in the East. Dr. Fraser, one of our most prominent medical men, told a Times representative a few days ago that the people of Ontario "pooh-poohed" the annexation cry. By using it the Conservative politicians are constantly slandering Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and other fine old Tories who sought a similar reciprocity arrangement with the United States for thirty years. Sir James Douglas, whose memory is cherished by every British Columbia man, was a stout advocate of reciprocity with the United States and one of his reasons was that it would make food stuffs cheaper to the people of this province.

Do the people of Victoria feel themselves annexed when, during a visit to the Sound cities, they make purchases in the stores? Do they think it will affect their allegiance if they get the same American meats and fruit they have been consuming for years cheaper in consequence of the removal of the duty? Did our Tourist Association think of annexation when for years they sent Mr. Herbert Cuthbert to Washington, Oregon and California to start the immense tourist traffic to this city which is now in progress? Did the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company fear annexation when they constructed their magnificent coasting steamers to cater to the American trade? And what about the provincial government? They have sold millions of dollars worth of lands and timber resources to companies whose headquarters are in the United States. In the old days before the Canadian Pacific railway was built, all our trade was north and south. From the American states we obtained our food supplies and much of our capital for the development of our resources. People from the east and England could not reach British Columbia except through United States channels. Did this cause a diminution of our loyalty? Of course not, because British Columbia is today and always has been the most enthusiastically loyal portion of Greater Britain and is proud of the fact. The same condition can be applied to Canada as a whole. In spite of hostile tariffs Canada's trade with the United States is more than half our entire foreign trade and yet Canada was never more truly devoted to the Empire. The only annexation sentiment that ever existed in Canada arose when our people were debarred from the United States markets. That sentiment died as soon as we began to develop a market in the states south of the boundary line.

Now, Mr. Hawkes has a perfect right to talk against reciprocity if he so desires. Free speech is as much the inherent right of a man living in Canada as of a man living in England. But why should he disguise it under a professional desire to secure the British-born on Canadian nationality? Why should he adopt the hypocritical method which has marked the methods of the Nationalist party in the province of Quebec?

Mr. Hawkes and Dr. Evans are to speak together. What lovely company! Ask the people of the city of Kingston what they think of Dr. J. G. Evans, and you will hear some strange stories. Truly, Mr. Hawkes deserves a better fate.

Mr. Hawkes is an able journalist, publishes a readable paper, and is undoubtedly honest in his intentions. It is not too late for him to switch back and get on the safe line. Let him go straight to all the public with his propaganda, fight squarely in the open, and everybody will respect his worth and ability. But he should not adopt any such narrow, sectarian policy of appealing only to one section of the people and basing that appeal on racial differences. Let him appeal to Canadians as Canadians, whether they be British-born, French-born, American-born, German-born, or Canadian-born. This country does not desire to see its citizens organized on either racial or religious lines.

The Sons of England as an organization have never interfered in politics, although their influence has been felt at times in certain places. Why did Mr. Hawkes break away from the ordinary lines of prudence as followed by that organization? Was it because that society refused to allow him to turn it into a political machine? Was this the reason why he found it necessary to have a society of his own, to be known as the Canada-British Association? Was this the reason why he sent out 2,000 letters and three million leaflets?

BIG MOTOR BOAT.

German Officer on Tour of the Dark Continent.

A great motor-boat journey has been undertaken by Lieutenant Graetz, a German officer, who intends to take a trip of six thousand miles across the African continent from the Indian to the Atlantic ocean, by way of the Zambesi river, Bangweulu lake and the Congo.

In a letter from Chinde, East Africa, the Lieutenant tells of his arrival there, his reception by the authorities, and the preparations for the trip up the river. The party will include a cinematograph operator and a cook. The boat is plentifully stocked with provisions and drugs, and at certain places on the route food depots have been provided from which they will be able to replenish their stores. During his motor car tour across Africa a few years ago Graetz was delayed for some time on the banks of the Zambesi while a float was built to carry his machine across the stream. Here he came into contact with the Awemba tribe, who told him marvellous stories of the mysterious inland sea known as the Bangweulu lake. This sheet of water, except where the Zambesi leaves it, is surrounded with miles of reeds, and no white man has ever sailed its surface. The natives tell curious tales of what is to be found within its enclosures.

On the islands which the natives say, and the lake are to be found colossal elephants and tall giraffes, while in the waters sea serpent and other strange and terrible creatures are concealed. From the surface of the lake itself, the natives declare, boiling springs sprout, and powerful winds sweeping across the marshes carry death and destruction to all living beings. Of the few natives who have ever ventured out on the lake in their canoes none have ever returned to tell the tale of their adventures. Lieutenant Graetz thinks that unknown species of animal and marine life may possibly exist in this hitherto unexplored region and it is for this reason that he has started out on the trip.

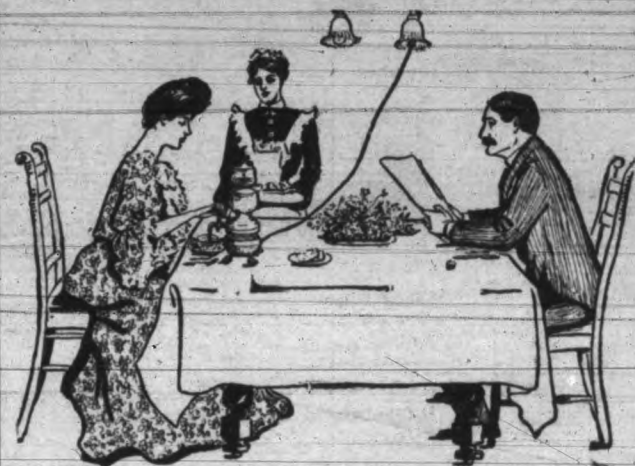
**PURITY QUALITY UNIFORMITY**

you get all three in

## Seal Brand Coffee

—the favorite in a million homes—  
In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins only.

## A Welcome Breakfast Table



Note the convenience of an

### ELECTRIC COFFEE PERCOLATOR

So easy, so clean and so perfect.

With one of our Electric Coffee Percolators you are SURE of obtaining that coffee taste so much admired by coffee connoisseurs.

## HINTON ELECTRIC CO.

911 Government Street

Phone 2242

## HAVE YOU PLANNED YOUR EXHIBITION HOLIDAY?

IF NOT DO SO WITHOUT DELAY

The Week of Unbroken fun—the year's Entertainment Feature is right upon us

## HORSE SHOW

SEPTEMBER 5th to 9th

HORSE RACES WILD ANIMAL SHOWS  
BRONCO BUSTING BALLOON ASCENSIONS  
BAND CONCERTS

Cheap rates by C. P. R. Boats and E. & N. Railway from outside to Victoria

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Adults 50c., Children 25c. After 6 p. m., general admission 25c.

GEORGE SANGSTER, Secretary.

## C.H.I.C. DAILY MEMORANDUM

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK



**We Made A Loan On This House at 5 per cent.**

to pay off a mortgage of 8 per cent.

LET US LOAN YOU THE MONEY

to buy or build a house or pay off a mortgage.

WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR OUR PLAN.

## CANADIAN HOME INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

204 TIMES BUILDING.

VICTORIA, B. C.

## Edwin Frampton's Real Estate Co.

The Exchange

718 Fort Street Phone 1737

## EDSON CITY HEIGHTS

CHOICEST HOMESITES IN EDSON—Do you own an Edson lot? If not, buy one now, only \$250; \$50 cash and \$10 a month. REMEMBER, the G. T. P. are making Edson the great city of the Peace River district. \$50 EACH—2 fine lots in lovely Shaw Bay, overlooking water, only few minutes from car. \$100 CASH and \$15 per month, lots in Parkdale; \$200 to \$500 (ten minutes from Douglas car); no taxes; building lots, grassy land, 50x120. \$175 FOR THE DEED of lot 50x120, on Gorge View, next road off Tillamook road, fine large and high lot. HILLSIDE SNAP—Price \$1,500, 1-3 cash, lots 50x120, fine, large, high and dry, right on car line—lovely shade-trees in front, choice residential site, 2 or 3 extra fine; note the depth.

## Davies & Sons

AUCTIONEERS

Large quantity of Furniture and other goods for Private Sale, up to end of month, at the Skeena River, 728 Fort Street. Open to 8 o'clock. Also

**A FINE PIANO, ONLY \$150 ORGAN \$27.50; PIANO, \$15 FINE MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD**

Brass Fender, Happy Thought Range, Sewing Machine, Tailors' Machine, Bedroom Sets, Bureau, Toilet Sets, Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Typewriters, Corner Couch, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Carpets, Upright and other Desks, quantity of Linoleum from 35c.

CASH OR TERMS BY ARRANGEMENT.

Everything out by Sept. 1st, as Mr. L. C. Powell will open the ROLLER RINK on the 4th with the 5th Regiment Brass Band in attendance.

## Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Forbes Vernon, will sell by

## Public Auction

at the

## Vernon Bar

(corner of View & Douglas Street) on

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

At 11 o'clock a. m., sharp, the whole of the Bar fixtures, Furniture, etc., including—

A very handsome Oak Bar, 22 feet long, with 6 ft. curve fitted with Copper Sinks, etc., handsomely carved back Oak Bar to match, fitted with very large British Plate Glass Mirrors, Shelves, Cupboards, Drawers, etc.; large Refrigerator, 4 ft. x 7 ft., with glass doors in Oak Frames; large Oak Screen 5 ft. x 1 ft. with oval mirrors; Oak Screen, 14 ft. x 7 ft., with three British Plate Glass Mirrors, Brass Bar Rod, Linoleum, large Round Settee, upholstered in leather; Cash Register, a quantity of Glassware, Tables, Chairs, Stuffed Birds, several pairs of Antlers, Candelors, Pictures, Pianos, 2 Oak Liquor Barrels, Electric Light Chandeliers, long Rubber Mat, Heater, Desk, Clock, Jardinieres, Cushion, Blinds and other goods too numerous to mention. The Auctioneer Stewart Williams.

## Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS

Will hold their regular Sale

## Saturday Night

AT 8 O'CLOCK

Consisting of: Lot of Fancy China, Cups and Saucers, Dry Goods, Toys, Clothing, Etc.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

## Leave Us Your September 1st Orders

LARGE RED PLUMS, basket	35c
RIPE TABLE PEACHES, basket	25c
RIPE TOMATOES, per pound	65c
LARGE BLACK GRAPES, basket	\$1.75
GOOD MEAL POTATOES, sack	\$1.25
GOOD COOKING APPLES, box	\$1.00
WHITE CLOVER BUTTER, 3 pounds for	40c
B. C. CREAMERY BUTTER, pound	45c
COMOX CREAMERY BUTTER, pound	45c
FRESH EASTERN EGGS, dozen	35c
MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR, sack	\$1.80
DRIFTED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR, sack	\$1.75

## THE WEST END GROCERY CO., LTD.

1032 Government Street.

Tels. 28, 88 and 1781

## VICTORIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

## Provincial Exhibition

Messrs Stewart, Williams & Co. Duly instructed by George Sangster, Esq., secretary of the Victoria Agricultural Society, will sell by public Auction on the Fair Grounds, on

Saturday, Sept. 9

at 10:30 a. m., a number of

**Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Etc.**

Further particulars later. Anybody wishing to dispose of any Stock at this Sale may enter them either at the Secretary's Office, on the Grounds or in Town, or to

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams 627 Fort St., City.



## NOTICE

## Change of Dates

Stewart Williams & Co.

have been instructed by Commander Vivian to change the date of the Navy Sale at Esquimaux from September 18th and 19th to

Monday and Tuesday

October 8th and 9th

Particulars later.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams.

## The London Second-Hand Exchange Co.

We pay the highest cash price for cast-off clothing, such as ladies' and gents' boots and shoes, hats, all kinds of tools, guns and pistols. All kinds of books bought.

STERN & FLASH, Telephone 1128

1601 Store Street.

## WE SELL

GURNEY-OXFORD

## STEEL RANGES

## The Russwin Food Cutter

This simple—has only two parts—the case and roll. Easily cleaned; opens wide, thus readily freed from any particles of food which may adhere to them.

PRICES \$3.00, \$2.25, \$1.75

## DRAKE HARDWARE COMPANY

1418 Douglas Street.

Tel. 1646



# RECIPROCITY WILL GREATLY HELP VICTORIA



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Premier of Canada since 1896, who is asking the electors for a continuance of their confidence in the administration under which the Dominion is enjoying unbounded prosperity, and who at this election desires the verdict of the people upon the reciprocity agreement.

## FACTS FOR CONSUMERS AND WAGE EARNERS

One of the chief claims put forward by the friends of reciprocity is that it will cheapen the cost of living, and this claim is substantiated by the comparative cost of the articles common to home consumption which is given in the tables below. There is no reason why food stuffs should be cheaper in Seattle than they are in Victoria, other than the duty levied on goods coming

from the United States into Canada. Reciprocity will abolish this duty. That cheapening the cost of food cannot result in lowering the pay of the wage-earner is also proved by the table of wages presented. The wage scale of workmen and the cost of living are not regulated by similar conditions in any country. Each has its own economic basis, and one is independent of the other.

VICTORIA	SEATTLE
Cabbages: 4, 5 and 6 cents per lb. Medium, 10c each.	Cabbages: Small, 3 for 5 cents; medium, 2 for 5 cents; large, 5 cents each.
Celery: 10 cents per head.	Celery: Small, 4 bunches for 5 cents; large, 3 for 5 cents.
Peas: 8 to 10 cents per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.	Peas and String Beans: 2 lbs. for 15 cents.
String Beans: 10c to 15c per lb.; 2 lbs. for 25c.	Potatoes: 2 cents per lb.; sweet potatoes, 4 pounds for 25 cents.
Sweet Potatoes: 10c to 12½c per lb.	Cucumbers: Very small, 10 cents per doz.; 4 for 5 cents; medium, 3 for 5 cents; large, 2 for 10 cents; very large, 2 for 15 cents.
Potatoes: 8 lbs. for 25c; 17½, 18½, 22 and 22½ per 100-lb. sack.	Cauliflower: Small, 2 for 5 cents; medium to large, 5 to 10 cents; very large, 15 cents.
Cucumbers: Small, 5 cents; medium, 10 cents; large, 15 cents.	Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Radishes, Etc.: 4 to 5 bunches for 5 cents.
Cauliflower: 10c and 20c each.	Plums: 25 cents and 30 cents per basket.
Carrots: 2c, 3c and 5c per lb.; 10c per bunch.	Apples: 20 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents per doz.
Turnips: 3c, 4c and 5c per lb.	Peaches: Good, 10 cents per doz.; very good, 20 to 25 cents per doz.; box containing 9 doz., small 65 cents.
Radishes: 5c per bunch; 3 bunches for 10c.	Pears: 10 cents per dozen; Bartlett, 15 cents per dozen.
Beets: 4c and 5c per lb.; 10c per bunch.	Grapes: 4 lbs. for 25 cents; 2 lbs. for 15 cents; 10 cents per lb.
Plums: 50c per basket (5 lbs.); 5c and 8c per lb.; \$1.75 per box.	Crab Apples: 5 cents per doz.; 20 cents per box.
Apples: 8c to 10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; choice table, 2 lbs. for 25c; \$2.50 per box.	Berries: 10 cents per box; 2 boxes for 15 cents.
Peaches: Table, 15c per lb.; preserving, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per crate of 5 dozen.	Cantaloupes: 3 for 10 cents; 6 for 25 cents; fine, 2 for 15 cents.
Pears: 8c per lb.; 2 lbs. for 25c; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$2.25 per box of 40 lbs.	Fresh Eggs: 40 cents per doz.; 2 doz. for 75 cents.
Grapes: 10c, 12½c and 15c per lb.; 50c to 75c per basket.	Creamery Butter: 35 cents and 40 cents per lb.
Crab Apples: 5c per lb.	Lard: 11 cents per lb.
Berries: 12½c to 15c per lb.; 15c per box.	Ham: 12½ cents to 25 cents per lb.
Cantaloupes: 10c and 15c each.	Beef: 7½ cents to 15 cents per lb.
Fresh Eggs: 50c per dozen; cooking eggs, 35c per dozen.	Lamb and Mutton: 10 cents to 15 cents per lb.
Butter: Eastern, 35c; Salt-spring, 45c; Victoria and Cowichan creamery, 50c; cooking, 30c and 35c; 3 lbs. for \$1.	Bread Flour: \$1.40 per sack.
Lard: 20c per lb.	Pastry Flour: \$1.25 per sack.
Ham: 20c to 25c per lb.	Fresh Salmon: 10 cents per lb.
Beef: 10c to 30c per lb.	Hatfish: 2 lbs. for 15 cents; 4 lbs. for 25 cents.
Lamb and Mutton: 15c to 30c per lb.	Chickens: 20 cents to 25 cents per lb.
Bread Flour: \$1.40 and \$1.75 per sack.	
Pastry Flour: 10 cents per lb.	
Fresh Salmon: 10c to 15c per lb.	
Hatfish: 2 lbs. for 25c.	
Chickens: 20c to 50c per lb.	

### WAGE-EARNERS.

The following comparison shows the rates of wages paid in Victoria and Seattle for the various classes of wage-earners. The standard day is 8 hours:

Victoria	Seattle
75c per hour	Bricklayers 75c per hour
75c per hour	Masons 75c per hour
\$4.25 per day	Carpenters \$4.00 (rough)
\$5.00 per day	Plumbers \$4.50 per day
\$4.00 per day	Painters \$4.50 per day
\$2.75 and \$3.00 per day	Teamsters \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day
\$12 to \$20 per week	Clerks \$18 to \$40 per week
\$2.75 and \$3.00 per day	Laborers \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day

## THE GOVERNMENT POLICY

### TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA:—

About seven months ago, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Finance Minister, in the House of Commons announced the terms of an agreement entered into by the governments of Canada and the United States for reciprocal trade relations between both countries. This agreement, which was to be brought into force by special legislation in each country, provided for the entire removal of customs duties on products of the farm, fish, certain products of the forest, coke and a few other specified items imported into the United States from Canada and into Canada from the United States, and the lowering of duties by both countries to a common basis on a number of articles set forth in the schedules contained in the official statement of the negotiations.

The Finance Minister's announcement was received with marked satisfaction, not only in the House of Commons, but throughout the country generally. Prominent Conservative newspapers like the Toronto News, the Ottawa Citizen and Journal, and the Kingston Standard commented on the various satisfactory features of the agreement. At the time it was not generally expected that the agreement would be seriously opposed by the Conservative party in the House or country in view of the historic fact that reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States was for more than thirty years a cardinal plank in the fiscal policy of their party.

Various powerful high protectionists in Montreal and Toronto, however, fearing that reciprocity in natural products would be followed by a demand on the part of the farmers for a removal of the duties on the manufactured products in which they were financially interested, exerted pressure upon Mr. Borden and his followers, who thereupon began to oppose the arrangement. By doing so they abandoned the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Tupper, and threw overboard the "natural product" clause in their National Policy and Tariff Act.

At the beginning of the opposition an attempt was made by the Conservative leader and followers to criticise the agreement from an economic standpoint, but this was found to be futile, as the economic advantages to be derived by Canada from the arrangement were quite obvious, so they shifted their ground, and, following the lead of the high protectionist Montreal Star, owned by Sir Hugh Graham, they had recourse to the ridiculous and at the same time insulting cry of annexation.

The government, desirous of giving the arrangement a trial, made every legitimate effort consistent with the rules of the House to have the matter brought to a vote. It was clear, however, that the agreement was to be obstructed. Conservative speakers in the Commons, their writers, in the press and the influences in Montreal and Toronto which dominated their policy, made it quite apparent that obstructive tactics would be employed to force an appeal to the country. Mr. Borden, during his western tour, stated at several points that the opposition would compel the Prime Minister to dissolve parliament on this question. On the other hand the government did not desire to have an election until after redistribution which would give the West a larger representation in the House, and there was no doubt that if the agreement had been voted upon and passed in Parliament an election would have followed redistribution some time next year. However, obstruction continued and Sir Wilfrid had no recourse other than to appeal to the country. Hence the present election.

As I have pointed out, the reciprocity agreement is simply a clear-cut trade proposition between Canada and the United States. It is not a treaty, and can be terminated any time by either Canada or the United States, because each country has control over its own legislation. Its terms are quite simple and can be easily grasped by anyone on looking at the agreement which is published on another page of this paper. It will undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to British Columbia. It will cheapen the necessities of life to the people of this province, who are the largest importers of food of all the provinces; it will provide a tremendous market for our fish, lumber, fruit and coke, and, I have no doubt, cause a gratifying expansion of provincial trade.

Of that trade expansion Victoria will derive a substantial share. There are few cities so advantageously situated and we would be foolish indeed were we to deliberately put away from us such an opportunity for improving our prospects as the one which now faces us.

I am already committed to a plan of harbor improvement which not only contemplates the further deepening of the inner harbor, but which also means that I will do my utmost to have adequate facilities for shipping provided for what is known as our outer harbor. I am firmly convinced that these works will be the natural outcome of our expansion of trade, to which improved commercial relations with the wealthy and populous republic south of the boundary line and the opening of the Panama Canal will very materially contribute.

I appeal to every man in this city to place the seal of his approval on the trade agreement between Canada and the United States, which is bound to redound to the benefit of our great Dominion as a whole and particularly to the benefit of British Columbia.

Yours faithfully,

W. TEMPLEMAN.



HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN

Minister of Mines and of Inland Revenue in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Liberal candidate for the City of Victoria.

## HOW RECIPROCITY IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD

What is reciprocity? It is simply an arrangement by which duties on farm products, fish and certain products of the forest passing between Canada and the United States are entirely removed by both countries while duties on various other specified articles are lowered to a common basis. In all other particulars the duties in force in these two countries remain the same. There is no treaty. It is only an agreement made law by special legislation at Ottawa and Washington. It can be annulled at any time by either country. This is set forth in the agreement which appears on another page and which all should read. Under the arrangement the following products of Canada can enter the United States free of duty or can be imported from the United States into Canada under the same condition:

**Products of the Farm.**  
Cattle. Horses and mules. Swine. Sheep and lambs. Poultry. Wheat. Rye. Oats. Barley. Beans. Potatoes. Corn.  
Onions. Apples. Pears. Peaches. Grapes. Butter. Cheese. Fresh milk. Fresh cream. Eggs. Hay. Straw.  
**For the Fisherman.**  
Mackerel. Cod. Herring. Oysters. Halibut. Lobsters. Salmon.

**Lumber.**  
Timber, hewn, sawed or squared. Sawed boards, planks, deals. Paving posts, railroad ties and poles. Wooden staves. Pickets and palings.

**Minerals.**  
Feldspar. Salt. Mica. Asbestos. Talc.

**REDUCTIONS.**  
Duties are reduced to the same basis in both countries on the following:

Lower duties on a host of articles, such as:  
Meats, fresh or refrigerated. Bacon and hams. Beef and pork, salted. Canned meats and poultry. Land. Tomatoes and other vegetables. Wheat flour and oatmeal. Prepared cereal food. Bran, middlings and other offerings grain. Macaroni and vermicelli. Biscuits, wafers and cakes. Canned fruits. Agricultural implements. Cutlery. Paving stones. Clocks and watches. Canned. Motor vehicles.  
As will be seen this is a simple trade arrangement which the government believes will benefit Canada. It will benefit British Columbia. Why not try it, especially in view of the fact that it can be terminated any time.

### THE "INTERESTS" AGAINST IT.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended by certain monied interests under the pretence of defending the Canadian nationality, while as a matter of fact expert writers are getting this cash for the purpose of diverting the minds of the public from the real issue.

The pact proposed is very simple, and can have no possible effect except to give the Canadian producer another market for his goods, and to create for the workman a greater demand for his labor.

The arrangement is merely a proposal to let down the tariff bars a little so as to give the ordinary people, on both sides of the line, a chance to participate more fully in the profits of their own toil.

Certain interests in Canada who find it profitable to make large investments in the United States, seem to fear that if the farmer sells more of his products to the United States than he is doing at present, and at a better price, his loyalty to the British Empire will be weakened. They would have one believe that, if under this arrangement a farmer got two hundred dollars for a horse for which he now can get but one hundred and seventy, on account of the United States duty, it would somehow weaken his patriotism.

What is all right for them is all wrong for the farmer. They tell the railway companies they will be injured as the traffic now going east and west will, under this new arrangement, go north and south, and strange to say at the same time, they assure the farmers, particularly in the west, that the arrangement will not help them in any way, as the United States does not want to buy their products.

### HARD PRESSED FOR ARGUMENT.

Nearly every argument put up against the agreement is based on the assumption that our trade would increase with the U. S.

As we still have every other market we ever had, and have the choice of markets the only inducement to trade with the U. S. would be more remunerative prices for what we have to sell. They said it would smash our loyalty—that it would interfere with our trade east and west—that it would hurt our railways and not give them all our products for the long haul east and west—that it was the thin end of the wedge—that when the farmers got a taste of the benefits they would want more.

If these things were to happen what was to be the cause? What would bring these conditions? Better prices and inducements to trade—simply this and nothing more.

## VOTE FOR WM. TEMPLEMAN



# RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT--OFFICIAL FIGURES

## The Deadly Parallel

Six months ago Hon. Mr. McBride emphatically repudiated the idea that reciprocity with the United States would result in political union. Since then he has shifted his ground and in the absence of reasonable arguments against the arrangement now comes out with the absurd political union buncombe. The appended deadly parallel is worth perusing:

From Premier McBride's address at the Conservative picnic, Goldstream, August 12, 1911. (Revised report):

"Are we of Canada going to preserve this blessed heritage of liberty, or are we to exchange it and our present fortunate conditions for those other conditions in which we find so much to criticize across the boundary line?"

"Reciprocity is generally recognized now as threatening disastrous effects to Canadian national welfare. British Columbia is strongly opposed to it as shown by the resolution passed in the legislature on February 13, 1911."

"If reciprocity were passed it would not take many weeks to find out what material losses Canadians were suffering. It was all right to say that we would get cheaper tobacco and cheaper meat, but under reciprocity we would pass into the grasp of the most merciless trusts and moreover the wages of our working men would fall to the level of those across the line."

"Canada aims," continued the premier, "should be to promote inter-provincial and imperial trade—something that is being built up at present."

### POLITICAL STRAWS

Mr. Barnard has also become "frank and candid." He admits that in the campaign of 1908 he had no hope of the Conservative party being returned to power. This confession is hardly in line with the campaign utterances of the ex-member. Still the people will accept the confession and let that feature of the past be forgotten. But Mr. Barnard says the conditions are different in this election and that he really believes the Conservatives have a chance. We can, however, assure Mr. Barnard that as a prophet he is not likely to have honors showered upon him. The Times is in possession of facts which prove that the Liberal victory of 1911 is going to be very much more decisive than the triumph of 1908. In the East Conservative after Conservative, some of them candidates for election, are declaring themselves in favor of reciprocity. In the province of Nova Scotia one local election has been held already in which reciprocity was the only issue, and it resulted in the election of the advocate of free trade and reduced taxation by a majority of 758. This is the surest indication of the trend of feeling in Nova Scotia and bears out the contention of the Times that the political remains of the Conservative leader himself will be found among the ruins on the 21st of September.

## Tariff Relations Between United States and Dominion of Canada---Correspondence and Statements, 1911---Tables Showing Changes Proposed and Reduction in Customs Duties

### CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING NEGOTIATIONS

DEAR MR. SECRETARY,

Washington, January 21, 1911.

1. The negotiations initiated by the President several months ago through your communication to His Excellency the British Ambassador respecting a reciprocal tariff arrangement between the United States and Canada, and since carried on directly between representatives of the Governments of the two countries, have now, we are happy to say, reached a stage which gives reasonable assurance of a conclusion satisfactory to both countries.

2. We desire to set forth what we understand to be the contemplated arrangement, and to ask you to confirm it.

3. It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the Governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

4. The Governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both Governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient. We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the more liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interests of both countries.

5. As respects a considerable list of articles produced in both countries, we have been able to agree that they shall be reciprocally free. A list of the articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States when imported from Canada, and into Canada when imported from the United States is set forth in Schedule A.

6. As respects another group of articles, we have been able to agree upon common rates of duty to be applied to such articles when imported into the United States from Canada or into Canada from the United States. A list of these articles, with the rates of duty, is set forth in Schedule B.

7. In a few instances it has been found that the adoption of a common rate will be inconvenient and therefore exceptions have to be made.

8. Schedule C specifies articles upon which the United States will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from Canada.

9. Schedule D specifies articles upon which Canada will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from the United States.

10. With respect to the discussions that have taken place concerning the duties upon the several grades of pulp, printing paper, etc.—mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, bleached and unbleached, news printing paper and other printing paper and board made from wood pulp, of the value not exceeding four cents per pound at the place of shipment—we note that you desire to provide that such articles from Canada shall be made free of duty in the United States only upon certain conditions respecting the shipment of pulp wood from Canada. It is necessary that we should point out that this is a matter in which we are not in a position to make any agreement. The restrictions at present existing in Canada are of a Provincial character. They have been adopted by several of the Provinces with regard to what are believed to be Provincial interests. We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere with the Provincial authorities in the free exercise of their constitutional powers in the administration of their public lands. The provisions now proposed to make respecting the conditions upon which these classes of pulp and paper may be imported into the United States free of duty must necessarily be for the present imperative. Whether the Provincial Governments will desire to in any way modify their regulations with a view to securing the free admission of pulp and paper from their Provinces into the market of the United States, must be a question for the Provincial authorities to decide. In the meantime, the present duties on pulp and paper imported from the United States into Canada will remain. Whenever pulp and paper of the classes already mentioned are admitted into the United States free of duty from all parts of Canada, then similar articles, when imported from the United States, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty.

11. The tariff changes proposed might not alone be sufficient to fully bring about the more favorable conditions which both parties desire. It is conceivable that Customs regulations which are deemed essential in some cases might operate unfavorably upon the trade between the United States and Canada; and that such regulations, if made without due regard to the special conditions of the two countries, might to some extent defeat the good purpose of the present arrangement. It is agreed that the utmost care shall be taken by both Governments to see that only such Customs regulations are adopted as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the Treasury against fraud; that no regulation shall be made or maintained which unreasonably hampers the more liberal exchange of commodities now proposed; that representations on either side as to the unfavorable operation of any regulation will receive from the other all due consideration, with the earnest purpose of removing any just cause of complaint; and that, if any further legislation is found necessary to enable either Government to carry out the purposes of this provision, such legislation will be sought from Congress or Parliament as the case may be.

12. The Government of Canada agrees that, until otherwise determined by them, the licenses hitherto issued to United States fishing vessels under the provisions of section 3 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, granting to such vessels certain privileges on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, shall continue to be issued and that the fee to be paid to the Government of Canada for such license by the owner or commander of any such United States vessel shall hereafter be one dollar per annum.

13. It is understood that upon a day and hour to be agreed upon between the two Governments, the President of the United States will communicate to Congress the conclusions now reached and recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

14. It is understood that simultaneously with the sending of such communication to the United States Congress by the President, the Canadian Government will communicate to the Parliament of Canada the conclusions now reached, and will thereupon take the necessary steps to procure such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

15. Such legislation on the part of the United States may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States Government are assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by the Parliament of Canada; and in like manner the legislation on the part of Canada may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the Government of Canada are assured that corresponding legislation has been passed or will be passed by the Congress of the United States.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING,  
WM. PATERSON,

The Honorable P. C. Knox,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Department of State, Washington,  
January 21, 1911.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, and  
The Hon. William Paterston  
Washington.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to the negotiations initiated by the President several months ago for a reciprocal trade arrangement between the United States and Canada, in which you set forth and ask me to confirm your understanding of the results of our recent conferences in continuation of these negotiations.

I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it.

It is a matter of some regret on our part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of wood pulp, pulp wood and print paper. We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature of the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and for the present we must be content with the conditional arrangement which has been proposed in Schedule A attached to your letter.

I fully appreciate the importance to which you call attention, of not permitting a too rigid customs administration to interfere with the successful operation of our agreement, if it is approved by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada, and I desire to confirm your statement

of our understanding on this point. I am satisfied that the spirit evinced on both sides gives assurance that every effort will be made to secure the full measure of benefit which is contemplated in entering into this arrangement. The assurance that you give that the Dominion Government proposes to require only a nominal fee from the fishing vessels of the United States for the privileges in Canadian waters for which heretofore a charge of \$1.50 per ton for each vessel has been required is most gratifying.

I heartily concur in your statement of the purposes inspiring the negotiations and in the views expressed by you as to the mutual benefits to be derived by both countries in the event our work is confirmed, and I take this opportunity to assure you, on behalf of the President, of his appreciation of the cordial spirit in which you have met us in these negotiations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) P. C. KNOX.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States; and reciprocally articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada—

Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize, (except into Canada for distillation);

Hay, straw, and cow peas.

Fresh vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dried fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated or evaporated.

Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese and fresh milk and cream. Provided that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe.

Eggs of baryard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cotton-seed oil.

Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton-seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving stones, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, manufactured or rough (rimmed) only, and mica ground or bolted.

Asbestos, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.

Floorspans, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake; and soda ash.

Extracts of haddock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated.

Cross sections of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, number nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typesetting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron, or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp, or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp, or not colored, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper.

Provided that such paper and board, valued at four cents per pound or less, and wood pulp, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) shall have been imposed upon such paper board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

Provided also that such wood pulp, paper or board, being the products of the United States, shall only be admitted free of duty into Canada, from the United States when such wood pulp, paper or board, being the products of Canada, are admitted from all parts of Canada free of duty into the United States.

NOTE—It is understood that fresh fruits to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Canada do not include lemons, oranges, limes, grape fruit, shadocks, pomelos or pineapples. It is also understood that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undiminished rates of duty when imported from the United States; and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted in the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada:

Articles. Rates of Duties.

Fresh meats, viz.:—beef, veal, mutton,

lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for.

Canned meats and canned poultry.

Extract of meat, fluid or not.

Lard, and compounds thereof, cotton-lene and cotton stearine, and animal stearine.

Tallow.

Egg yolk, egg albumen and blood albumen.

Fish (except shell fish), by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin

Articles. Rates of Duties.

boxes or cans, including the weight of the package:—

(a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each.

(b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each.

(c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less.

(d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars or kegs.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package.

Wheat flour and semolina; and rye flour.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering.

Corn meal.

Barley meal.

Barley, pot, pearled and patent.

Buckwheat flour or meal.

Split peas, dried.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein.

Bran, middlings and other offals of grain used for animal food.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

Biscuits, wafers and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery; also candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds.

Maple sugar and maple syrup.

Pickles, including pickled nuts; sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs.

Essential oils.

Grape vines; gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes.

Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof.

Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harrow, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators; threshing machines, including windstackers, barges, wheelers, and self-feeders thereof; and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse-powers and traction engines, for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders and windmills; and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting.

Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn or polished.

Roofing slates.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone.

Oxide of iron, as a color.

Asbestos further manufactured than ground; manufactures of asbestos, or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbestos.

Printing ink.

Cutlery, plated or not, viz.: pocket knives, pen knives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels.

Bells and gongs; brass corners and rules for printers.

Basins, urinals and other plumbing fixtures for bath room and lavatories; bath tubs, sinks and laundry tubs, of earthenware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material.

Brass band instruments.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type.

Wood flour.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats.

Feathers, crude, not dressed, colored or otherwise manufactured.

Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oaks; prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds.

Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each.

Motor vehicles other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles, and parts thereof, not including rubber tires.



# RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT---OFFICIAL FIGURES

## NUGGETS FROM DR. CLARK'S SPEECH

VICTORIA  
THEATRE  
JULY 3RD

SCHEDULE B.---(Continued.)  
Iron or steel digesters for the manu-  
facture of wood pulp ..... Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad  
valorem.

Musical-instrument cases, fancy cases  
or boxes, portfolios, satchels, retic-  
ules, card cases, purses, pocket  
books, fly books for artificial flies,  
all the foregoing composed wholly  
or in chief value of leather ..... Thirty per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.  
Articles, the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted  
into the United States at the undermentioned special rates of duty when im-  
ported from Canada:—

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
Aluminum in crude form .....	Five cents per pound.
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods .....	Eight cents per pound.
Laths .....	Ten cents per 1,000 pieces.
Shingles .....	Thirty cents per thousand.
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side .....	Fifty cents per M. feet B.M.
Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides .....	Seventy-five cents per M. feet B.M.
Planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved .....	One dollar and twelve and a half cents per M. feet B.M.
Planed and finished on four sides .....	One dollar and fifty cents per M. feet B.M.

and in estimating board measure under  
this schedule no deduction shall be  
made on board measure on account of  
planing, tonguing and grooving.  
Iron ore, including manganese iron  
ore, and the dross or residuum from  
burnt pyrites ..... Ten cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.  
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as  
will pass through a half-inch screen ..... Fifteen cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

SCHEDULE D.  
Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be  
admitted into Canada at the undermentioned special rates of duty when im-  
ported from the United States:—

Articles.	Rates of Duties.
Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be in- cluded in the weight for duty .....	Eleven cents per 100 pounds.
Trees, viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty .....	Two and a half cents each. Two cents per pound.
Biscuits without added sweetening .....	Twenty per cent ad valorem.
Fruits in air-tight cans or other air- tight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be in- cluded in the weight for duty .....	Two cents per pound.
Peanuts, shelled .....	One cent per pound.
Peanuts, unshelled .....	A half per cent per pound.
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three- quarter-inch screen .....	Forty-five cents per ton.

The Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.  
January 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Secretary:—We have received with much satisfaction your letter  
of this date in which you have confirmed our understanding of the arrange-  
ment which is being made between us respecting trade relations between the  
United States and Canada.

In bringing the negotiations to a close, permit us to express our warmest  
appreciation of the spirit in which the whole subject has been dealt with by  
the President and yourself and for the unvarying courtesy which we have re-  
ceived in Washington from all the officials of your Government with whom we  
have been brought in contact.

Yours faithfully,  
The Honorable P. C. Knox, (Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING,  
Secretary of State, WM. PATERSON  
Washington, D. C.

### RECIPROCITY TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

#### STATEMENT OF ARTICLES AND DUTIES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff.	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada.	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada.
	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General.				
Cattle	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	Free	Free	25 per cent	25 per cent
Less than one year old	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	2 per head	2 per head	25 per cent	25 per cent
Valued at not more than \$14 per head	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	\$3.75	\$3.75	25 per cent	25 per cent
Valued at more than \$14 per head	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	27½ per cent	27½ per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent
Horses and mules	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	Free	Free	25 per cent	25 per cent
Horses over one year old, valued at \$50 or less	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	\$10	\$10	25 per cent	25 per cent
Horses, N. O. P.	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	\$12.50	\$12.50	25 per cent	25 per cent
Valued at \$150 or less per head	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	\$20	\$20	25 per cent	25 per cent
Valued at over \$150	15 per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	\$25	\$25	25 per cent	25 per cent
Swine	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Sheep and lambs	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Less than one year old	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
One year old or over	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Other live animals	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Poultry, dead and alive	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Alive	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Dead	15 per lb.	14½ per lb.	14½ per lb.	15¢ each	15¢ each	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
Wheat, per bushel	5 cents	10 cents	12 cents	25 cents	25 cents	12 cents	12 cents
Rye	7	9	10	10	10	10	10
Oats	7	9	10	10	10	10	10
Barley	10	12½	15	15	15	15	15
Buckwheat	10	12½	15	15	15	15	15
Beans, edible, dried, per bushel	15	22½	25	15	15	15	15
Peas, dried, per bushel	10	12½	15	15	15	15	15
Potatoes, per bushel	12½	17½	20	25 cents	25 cents	20	20
Corn (except into Canada for distillation)	Free	Free	Free	15¢ p. bushel	15¢ p. bushel	10	10
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	7 cents	9 cents	10 cents	25 cents	25 cents	10	10
Yams	15 per cent	27½ per cent	30 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent
Turnips	15	27½	30	25	25	30	30
Onions	15	27½	30	40¢ p. bushel	40¢ p. bushel	30	30
Cabbages	15	27½	30	2¢ each	2¢ each	10	10
All other vegetables in their natural state	15	27½	30	25 per cent	25 per cent	10	10
Fresh fruits, viz:—							
Apples	25¢ per bbl.	25¢ per bbl.	40¢ per bbl.	25¢ p. bushel	25¢ p. bushel	40¢ per bbl.	40¢ per bbl.
Pears	25	25	40	25	25	40	40
Peaches	25	25	40	25	25	40	40
Grapes	1½¢ per lb.	1½¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	25¢ p. cub. ft.	25¢ p. cub. ft.	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
Wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild rasberries	Free	Free	Free	1¢ per quart	1¢ per quart	1¢	1¢
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N. O. P.	1½¢ per lb.	1½¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1¢	1¢	2¢	2¢
All other edible fruits in their natural state, N. O. P.	17½ per cent	22½ per cent	25 per cent	Free or 25 p.c.	Free or 25 p.c.	25 per cent	25 per cent
Dried apples	17½	22½	25	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	25	25
Dried peaches, pears and apricots	17½	22½	25	2¢	2¢	25	25
Butter	3¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	6¢	6¢	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
Cheese	2¢	3¢	3¢	6¢	6¢	3¢	3¢
Fresh milk	15 per cent	17½ per cent	17½ per cent	2¢ per gal.	2¢ per gal.	17½ per cent	17½ per cent
Fresh cream	15	17½	17½	5¢	5¢	17½	17½
Eggs	2¢ per doz.	2½¢ per doz.	3¢ per doz.	3¢ per doz.	3¢ per doz.	3¢ per doz.	3¢ per doz.
Honey	2¢ per lb.	2½¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	20¢ per gal.	20¢ per gal.	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
Garden, field and other seeds not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each, not including flower seeds	5 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	Free	Free	10	10
Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed	5	10	10	Free	Free	10	10
Flaxseed or linseed	5	10	10	Free	Free	10	10
Cotton seed and other oil seeds	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2	\$4 (2,240 lbs.)	\$4 (2,240 lbs.)	\$2	\$2
Hay	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2	\$1.50 (2,240 lbs.)	\$1.50 (2,240 lbs.)	\$2	\$2
Straw	Free	Free	Free	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	2¢	2¢
Extract of hemlock bark	Free	Free	Free	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	2¢	2¢
Glycerine, crude, not purified	Free	Free	Free	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	2¢	2¢
Fish—							
Mackerel, fresh, pickled or salted, per pound	½ cent	½ cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
Herrings, fresh	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Pickled or salted	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Smoked or kippered, per pound	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Halibut and salmon, fresh, pickled or salted, per pound	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock, fresh, salted or pickled, per pound	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Boiled, per pound	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Eels and smelts, fresh or frozen, per pound	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
All other, fresh, pickled, or salted, per pound	½	½	1	1	1	1	1
Salmon and all other fish, prepared, preserved, N. O. P.	17½ per cent	27½ per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent
If in packages containing less than half a bbl. United States (minimum 30 p.c.)	17½	27½	30	30	30	30	30
Oysters—							
Shelled, in bulk, per gallon	7 cents	9 cents	10 cents	Free	Free	10 cents	10 cents
Shelled, in cans, not over one pint, including the duty on cans, per can	2	2½	3	3	3	3	3
Shelled, in cans over one pint and not over 1 quart, including the duty on cans, per can	3	4½	5	5	5	5	5
Shelled, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, including the duty on cans, per can	3	4½	5	5	5	5	5
Lobsters, fresh	15 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent
Lobsters, canned	17½	27½	30	30	30	30	30
Fresh water fish	½ cent	½ cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
All other fish, the produce of the fisheries	15 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent
Fish oil—							
Cod liver oil	12½ per cent	20	22½	15¢ per gallon	15¢ per gallon	22½	22½
Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil	12½	20	22½	15¢	15¢	22½	22½
Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground	Free	Free	Free	20 p.c. ground	20 p.c. ground	20	20
Fluorapatite	Free	Free	Free	20 p.c. ground	20 p.c. ground	20	20
Mica, unmanufactured and rough trimmed, and mica, ground or boiled	15 per cent	17½ per cent	17½ per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	17½	17½
Talc, ground, boiled, or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use	Free	Free	Free	1¢ per pound	1¢ per lb.	1	1
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground	Free	Free	Free	30¢ per ton	30¢ per ton	30	30
Salt, in bulk, barrels and other coverings	Free	Free	Free	1¢ per 100 lbs.	1¢ per 100 lbs.	5¢ per 100 lbs.	5¢ per 100 lbs.

In the year 1883 the Conservative  
government had been in power for five  
years and presumably the national  
policy was well under way. Your for-  
eign trade at that time was represented  
by \$230,000,000. That is the trade  
which Great Britain does in about  
eighteen days.

It is an easy thing to verify these  
figures. I turned by eye to them con-  
sistently when trying intelligently and  
rationally to find my political feet. In  
ten years I came to 1893, and after the  
national policy had been in full opera-  
tion for ten years your foreign trade  
had advanced by \$17,000,000. That is  
good so far. That is an advance which  
trade makes in Great Britain in a few  
hours. In the subsequent year, sixteen  
years after the inauguration of the na-  
tional policy, your trade had receded  
to \$230,000,000, and in the year 1895,  
seventeen years after the introduction  
of the policy your foreign trade had  
dropped to \$24,000,000, or \$6,000,000 less  
than it was the previous year. This of  
course, proves beyond all possibility of  
doubt that under the policy of the party  
professing to be nation builders your  
trade with the rest of the world was  
not only insignificant but was dimini-  
shing.

In 1899 the Liberals had been in  
power three years and your foreign  
trade had gone up from \$24,000,000 to  
\$321,000,000, an advance of nearly 50 per  
cent. Last year you know that this  
figure had swelled to \$500,000,000, a good  
respectable figure for a young nation,  
that is at present expanding her trade  
as rapidly as any other nation on the  
face of the globe.

The opposition say that the recip-  
rocity proposals will destroy any  
chance of preferential trade within the  
Empire. It seems to me that these  
three general elections in Great Britain  
have destroyed it already. If the United  
Kingdom is permanently wedded to  
free trade how long are we to wait be-  
fore we exercise a similar liberty?  
There is a reason for the way Great  
Britain voted. Why should she change  
her fiscal policy? The United Kingdom  
covers half the area of Alberta; she  
does one-fifth the overseas trade of  
the entire world; she builds and owns  
half the shipping of the world, and she  
takes raw cotton from the United  
States and carries it 3,000 miles to the  
mills of Lancashire, where it is man-  
ufactured and from whence it is return-  
ed to the Americans to bring back \$17  
for every single dollar she originally  
spent. She takes wool from New Zea-  
land and makes it into clothes—a dis-  
tance of 6,000 miles. She takes the fin-  
ished clothes back over all that dis-  
tance and still able to compete suc-  
cessfully for the trade. If you were a  
Britisher living in Britain would you  
have voted for protection?

Looking at the question from an  
economic standpoint he said: "Ques-  
tions of trade are sometimes called  
dry things, but when you come to  
study their history and practical bear-  
ing you find they are better than fic-  
tion. The interest of trade is an im-  
mense thing. There was a time when  
there was not so much trade in Can-  
ada. That was when the Indians lived  
here. In these days each Indian went  
out in the morning to hunt and re-  
turned in the evening with his game  
or fish. No commerce of any kind was  
practised then with the outside world.  
No ships came up the harbor of Vic-  
toria laden with freight and passen-

gers. The trees stood in the ground  
untouched, unthought of, all the re-  
sources of the land were there intact.  
A perfect paradise for the protection-  
ists. What are the mottoes of protec-  
tion? "Canada for the Canadians." Well  
you had it then. "The home produce  
for the home consumption." You had  
it then.

It is passing strange to think that  
we should have to argue in favor of a  
policy which proposes to lower your  
taxation and to increase your trade.  
You pay taxes upon everything you  
buy in a protected country and yet you  
persuade yourself that you are get-  
ting wealthy in the process. As a trade  
question it resolves itself into a very  
simple proposition. Of course we are  
to have a foreign commerce. Every-  
thing that is worth having is interna-  
tional. Everything that is grandest  
in science, art, literature, religion,  
friendship, society—all the best things  
on the earth are international. Com-  
merce must be an international policy.  
But it baffles the mind to conceive of  
an international protection. It is  
wrong in its very nature. It is anti-  
national. It is anti-social; selfishness  
is the root of it. To talk of international  
protection is to utter an absurdity. I  
have argued it in the House of Com-  
mons in the simplest way and no one  
has yet answered it.

The Conservatives said you were giv-  
ing Britain something for nothing when  
you gave her the preference. Well,  
giving something for nothing is a bad  
business. The fear operating in their  
minds was that you would have im-  
ports dumped upon you and that you  
would not be able to do any trade in  
return. Our imports increased, of  
course. That was why the tariff was  
taken down. In came the British mer-  
chants and sold more goods. The mo-  
ment you took the British manufac-  
tures the remarkable thing that hap-  
pened was that your exports began to  
expand doubly in proportion. And the  
moment you expanded your trade with  
Britain you also expanded it with the  
United States.

Every step taken to promote pros-  
perity in Canada was resisted by the  
opposition just as they are resisting at  
the present time the reciprocity pro-  
posals. You and I have heard them  
criticise them just as they have criti-  
cised the most adverse terms the im-  
migration policy of this government.  
You all know how they opposed the G.  
T. P., and you all know how they are  
opposing the reciprocity agreement. Any  
progress that the country has made in  
the last number of years has been made  
not by their help, but in spite of their  
opposition and criticism. I am not sur-  
prised at their attitude. If they had  
not opposed it I should have had some  
doubts upon the good points of the  
proposition. They have taken the pec-  
uliar stand that if we are so prosper-  
ous without reciprocity we should not  
attempt to better ourselves, and of  
course such argument is so childish and  
foolish as to be unworthy of replying  
to.

I argue from the past to the present.  
I try to base myself on historic facts.  
The moment we took the British im-  
ports free we sold agricultural exports  
to Britain. We need implements to  
plough the land, and of course when we  
spend the money for our exports we  
spend it on buying more agricultural  
machinery from the United States,  
which proves that what is one nation's  
good is not another nation's hurt, but

## PROMINENT LUMBERMAN ENDORSES RECIPROCITY

Mr. Peter Lund With Immense Investments in East  
Kootenay Writes Letter to a Friend

J. R. Jaynes, Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Jaynes: I am taking the  
liberty of enclosing for your infor-  
mation, copy of a letter just written  
to the Hon. Frank Oliver, Edmonton,  
Alta.

We have just entered upon a political  
campaign with reciprocity between the  
United States and Canada. In our com-  
mon products and commodities. Al-  
though I have been a supporter in the  
past of the Conservative party in the  
province of British Columbia, I cannot  
at this time consistently support this  
party on the reciprocity issue. I am  
strongly opposed to any tax levies  
against the free movements and dis-  
tribution of the commodities, which  
enter into the necessities of life, espe-  
cially such as food, clothing, fuel and  
shelter. These commodities have heret-  
ofore been held up, controlled and  
manipulated, both in the United States  
and Canada, to the extent that the  
cost of living has steadily increased  
until it is now impossible to pay a man  
a salary sufficient to enable him to pro-  
perly and adequately support himself  
and his family. This condition has  
greatly increased from year to year,  
and has done so in the midst of plenty.  
There can be no reason why a tax  
should be levied against these com-  
modities somewhere out on the open  
prairies and in the open air, nor is  
there any reason why our great wheat  
crop, about which we so loudly boast,  
should be forced to move in certain di-  
rections, largely through injudicious  
and improper legislation, and I feel that,  
in continuing this policy by the Canadian  
government, it leaves an opening dur-  
ing the long period that the crop is  
held in transit and forced along certain  
directions and certain lines, for im-  
proper manipulation and speculation,

which cannot result other than in ex-  
orbitant cost to the consumer and the  
loss of possible return to the producer  
thereof.

We, who have cast our lot in the  
far north, in a cold, rugged and, in  
many instances, disagreeable climate,  
should insist upon having and enjoy-  
ing all the luxuries and comforts of  
the commodities that are produced in  
the sunny south, and they should be  
available, not only in the homes of the  
wealthy, but also should be in evidence  
on the table of every citizen of Can-  
ada and that of his family. These com-  
modities should be obtained at the ac-  
tual cost of production, transportation  
and distribution, plus a reasonable  
profit on these operations, and nothing  
more.

Further, it seems to me that it is  
our duty as a strong, vigorous and  
highly advanced people to insist upon  
all improper barriers being removed  
between the great "bread basket" of  
the world and the great consuming  
masses, many of which are located  
within a stone's throw of our wheat  
producing area, in order that they may  
also receive full benefit which accrues  
from the great bread producing area  
of the north and have this most im-  
portant commodity delivered to them  
at the actual cost of production, trans-  
portation and distribution, plus a pro-  
per and reasonable profit on these op-  
erations.

I am giving you some of my views  
on this most important question, be-  
cause of the cordial and very pleasant  
relations which have always existed  
between us, and knowing that they  
will not be improperly transmitted  
through your hands. If there is any-  
thing in this letter that Mr. Van Wart  
feels like using, in connection with his  
campaign, I shall have no objection.

Yours very truly,  
P. LUND.

Wardner, B.-C., Aug. 17, 1911.

### FOOL ARGUMENTS.

A black cloud of depression is  
gathering upon the industrial  
horizon of the United States,  
we are told, in an alarmist ap-  
peal. American railroads are  
discharging their employees and  
thousands of men are being  
thrown out of employment. Then  
the question is asked: would not  
these idle men be pleased with  
an opportunity to cross into  
Canada, where the times are  
good and to share in the pros-  
perity of their fellows on this  
side of the line. This



# Reciprocity's Benefit to Western Canada

Some United States Views

The Times herewith presents an assortment of views by United States public men upon the reciprocity agreement which it commends to those (if there be any such) who think that the opening of the United States markets would not benefit the producers of Western Canada. They have been compiled from the Congressional Record; and are to be regarded simply as samples. This whole issue of the Times could easily be filled with similar declarations:

## Canada Will Capture Butter and Cheese Market.

(Congressman Arthur W. Kopp, of Wisconsin, April 12.)  
"If this agreement is adopted it will destroy these great industries (butter and cheese). It is said that he is a coward who will turn back when first he discovers that he is wrong. We are likewise cowardly if we perpetrate this injustice upon a great industry of our country, an injustice so great that it will paralyze the industry."

## The Canadian West a Land of Wonderful Potentialities.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)  
"It is difficult to impress the minds of those who have not had the opportunity to visit this land of wonderful potentiality with either its territorial extent or its productive capacity."

## Wants the Tariff Bars Kept Up.

(Congressman Sloan, Nebraska, April 19.)  
"The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Crumpacker) said that it was unfortunate that some must live close to the Canadian border. That is true; and we cannot widen that line in terms of miles, but we can widen it in terms of dollars. If we cannot say that it shall be 500 miles wide, we can say that it shall be 10 to 25 cents per bushel wide."

## Canada Will Capture U. S. Barley Market.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)  
"The average barley yield in Canada is 30 bushels. If it costs \$4 to produce an acre of barley, it costs 22 cents a bushel in Canada. The yield in the United States is 25 bushels, and the cost per bushel 32 cents, or 5 cents more per bushel than in Canada. With the tariff removed, Canada could easily supply the entire barley market of the United States."

## They Fear the Greater Canada.

(Congressman George W. Fairchild, New York, April 18.)  
"Last year, without reciprocity, a great many farmers went from the Western States to take advantage of the low-priced virgin land offered to settlers. What the result will be when our market of 30,000,000 of people is opened, without any restriction whatever, to the great undeveloped farming resources of Canada remains to be seen. It is not what Canada is to-day that we need fear, as much as what Canada will be when she is in possession of our markets and is able to offer them freely to immigrants."

## Canada Can Grow More Wheat Than the U. S.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)  
"The wheat production of the world is to-day about 3,000,000,000 bushels. The northwestern provinces of Canada have an available acreage which can be cultivated, and which, if all sowed to wheat, would yield a supply equal to the present world's production. Our annual crop is, in round numbers, about 650,000,000 bushels. That northwestern Canada has an acreage which, when all under cultivation, is capable of producing four and one-half times as much as the average yield of the United States."

## Difference in Prices.

(Congressman Helgesen, North Dakota, April 21.)  
"I live in the state of North Dakota. Up there we have a town where half of the town is in North Dakota and the other half is in Saskatchewan. One of the principal streets forms the boundary line. How do you account for the fact that the millers for years have been paying from 10 to 12 cents a bushel more for wheat, and the millers there have been paying from 10 to 25 or 30 cents more for barley, and the merchants have been paying from 20 to 25 cents more for flax on the American side of that street than on the Canadian side? If the Liverpool market or the markets of the world control the price, how do you account for that fact?"

## Will Mean Prosperity for Canada.

(Ex-Speaker Cannon, April 19.)  
"Notwithstanding all this, the Democratic party, with their enormous majority in the house, will pass this misnamed reciprocity bill, which will result in prosperity for our Canadian neighbors, and bankruptcy for those engaged in agriculture in the United States. Now it is up to us to see whether we will care for our own country from east to west and from north to south, or will we, without one iota of compensation, throw open our markets to all the agricultural products of the rapidly developing country in Canada?"

## Canadian Railways Must Reduce Rates.

(Mr. Moore, Pennsylvania; Debate in the House of Representatives, April 17.)  
"My question is pertinent to the question the gentleman is now considering. I want to ask if the railroads of this country would do a greater business by reason of the increased amount of freight that would come to them from the Canadian market?"  
Mr. Crumpacker (Indiana):  
"It would increase some. It would compel the Canadian railroads to reduce the Canadian ship lines to reduce rates, and take care of their own products or lose the business, and the re-

ult would be higher prices in Winnipeg and that part of Canada."

## Fears a Johnstown Flood of Canadian Wheat.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)  
"The President of the United States does not comprehend the enormous possibilities of this Canadian country. These possibilities have not been brought home to him. It is evident from his remarks that he fears a stranglehold in food supplies. If he could fully understand the size the capacity of this Canadian reservoir, with which he hopes to prevent a lack of food supply, I am certain that his fears would vanish. I am certain that if he knew that this great empire in a few years, if necessity required, could raise more wheat than the whole world now produces, he would be more fearful of a Johnstown flood than of a drought."

## Wheat Prices Will Be Higher in Canada.

(Congressman Edward R. Hamilton, Michigan, April 18.)  
"Imagine two ponds of equal size, one 10 feet higher than the other, separated by a narrow neck of land. Remove the barrier and the higher pond will fall and the lower pond will rise until they are exactly at the same height. Apply this to the wheat areas of Canada and the United States. It is clear that the price of wheat will range lower in the United States and higher in Canada, by reason of this agreement, and that a price equilibrium will be reached. Who will get the benefit of it? It is certain that the farmer will lose it—that is fore-ordained by this agreement—but who will get the benefit of it?"

## Will Increase Price of Canadian Lands.

(Senator McCumber, North Dakota, June 14.)  
"The price of land in Richland county in my state (North Dakota), is at least twice the average price of land in Saskatchewan. If our land, therefore, costs \$40 per acre and produces 15 bushels of wheat per acre, worth 30 cents a bushel, we would receive a gross return of \$12 per acre. If the Canadian farmer's land costs \$20 per acre and produces 20 bushels per acre, worth 30 cents per bushel, he would receive a gross return of \$12 per acre. Of course, Mr. President, the border does not show this difference, but taking the two great sections, the difference at the present time is very considerable. It stands to reason that as soon as the duty is removed this difference will grow less."

## Canadian Lands to Be Greatly Increased in Value.

(Congressman Sloan, Nebraska, April 19.)  
"Now, what is going to happen? If this treaty is made effective it will open up millions of acres of rich, fertile and cheap lands in the Canadian Northwest, already proving very attractive, as is shown by the hundreds of thousands of people who have gone from the United States and settled on these lands, and to me it seems certain we must pass through another period of depression like unto that which existed east of the Mississippi river while the farm lands of the west were being taken up; and, as a natural result, Canadian lands must be greatly increased in value at our expense."

## Takes Off His Hat to Fielding and Paterson.

(Congressman Mondell, Wyoming, April 20.)  
"There is an objection to this agreement which appeals very strongly to the people of the Intermountain states who are desirous of seeing their country settled and developed. For a number of years past, there has been a strong tide of immigration from the United States into the Canadian northwest, mostly of substantial farmers and business men of some means, the very class we need the most for the settlement and development of our region. These people have been passing through our territory by the thousands, lured to Canada by the extensive advertisements, setting forth the liberality of Canadian land laws compared with ours and therefore the better opportunity of securing a home and a farm cheaply. This agreement, providing, as it does, that the immigrant to the Canadian northwest shall enjoy additional advantages by giving free access to our markets for his produce and his live stock, will tend to further encourage and increase the settlement of Canada by American farmers, thus retarding and delaying the settlement and development of our own intermountain states."

## Wheat Prices Higher in the United States.

(Congressman Jos. W. Fordney, Michigan, April 17.)  
"That wheat is cheaper in Canada than it is in the United States no intelligent man will dispute. Some argument has been made here that the price of wheat on both sides of the line does not vary much, if any. But the gentleman making that argument forgets that the grade of wheat mentioned or the price of wheat in the various markets is based upon the value and grade of the wheat. All grades of wheat are not of the same value. So that when the price of wheat is stated to be the same in Canada as in the United States and Minnesota, you may mark down in your memorandum books that it is not the same grade of wheat, because there is a difference in the value in our markets for the various grades of wheat."

## Higher Prices on the U. S. A. Side.

(Congressman Lenroot, Wisconsin, April 17.)  
"The prices of agricultural products are much higher in the United States than in Canada."  
"According to the report of the Tariff Board, the average price of spring wheat received by the farmer

in Canada in 1910 was 73.8 cents per bushel, while our farmers received 89.8 cents per bushel, or 16 cents per bushel more than the Canadian farmer received. According to the report of the Tariff Board, for his export of the Canadian farmer received 47.4 cents, while our farmers averaged 57.8 cents per bushel, or 10.4 cents more per bushel than the Canadian farmer. For his flax seed the Canadian farmer received \$2.07 per bushel, while our farmers received \$2.30 per bushel, or 23 cents per bushel more than the Canadian farmer."

## Canadian Land Prices Will Go Up.

(From Debate in the House of Representatives, April 17.)  
Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey: "Can the gentleman explain to us why it is that the Canadian farmer's land is worth so much more and sells for so much less?"  
A member: "Produces so much more."  
Mr. Lenroot, Wisconsin: "I do not quite get the gentleman's question."  
Mr. Carlin: "His question is, Why when it produces so much more it sells for so much less?"  
Mr. Lenroot: "Because they have not the advantage of our markets; and you propose to give them that advantage, and when you do, the price of their land will be the same."

## Canada Realizes Advantages.

(Congressman Charles E. Pickett, Iowa, April 18.)  
"No one has yet reconciled this argument with the difference in price that obtains in towns along the Canadian border. Take Portal, N. D., and Regina, Canada, a street dividing the two, where, as the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. Hanna) has pointed out, there is a marked difference in the price of wheat, barley, flax and other products raised in the same community, on the same soil, with the same transportation facilities. A narrow strip of 50 feet dividing the two. The farmer on the Canadian side knows the difference between a home market for the substantial part of their products and shipping them to the sea coast and then 3,000 miles across the sea to be sold to the underpaid labor of London and Liverpool. Canada knows the same thing. If not, why has she been knocking at our door for half a century to get into our markets? She realizes their value, even if some of the gentlemen on this floor do not."

## Will Encourage Canadian Development.

(Congressman Mondell, Wyoming, April 20.)  
"There is an objection to this agreement which appeals very strongly to the people of the Intermountain states who are desirous of seeing their country settled and developed. For a number of years past, there has been a strong tide of immigration from the United States into the Canadian northwest, mostly of substantial farmers and business men of some means, the very class we need the most for the settlement and development of our region. These people have been passing through our territory by the thousands, lured to Canada by the extensive advertisements, setting forth the liberality of Canadian land laws compared with ours and therefore the better opportunity of securing a home and a farm cheaply. This agreement, providing, as it does, that the immigrant to the Canadian northwest shall enjoy additional advantages by giving free access to our markets for his produce and his live stock, will tend to further encourage and increase the settlement of Canada by American farmers, thus retarding and delaying the settlement and development of our own intermountain states."

## CONSERVATIVES WANTED IT.

From 1896 down to the opening of this session the government has been persistently urged by the opposition on the floor of parliament, on the public platform, and through the press of the country, to do something to secure better trade relations with the United States.  
They said we buy from them \$217,000,000 worth, and sell only \$104,000,000, showing a balance of trade of \$113,000,000 a year against us. This they said should not be.  
With all the arguments at their command they said the government should try and get better entrance to their markets for what we have to sell, so that our trade would more nearly balance.

Only December last Hon. George E. Foster, writing for one of our magazines, advocated reciprocity in natural products.  
Mr. Northrop, one of the chief opposition front benchers in speaking on the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of this session, said if we could only secure reciprocity in natural products, they (the Conservative party) would hold up both hands for it.  
Dr. Chisholm, the Conservative member for East Huron, also speaking on the address in the same debate, in the clearest and most emphatic language, supported the views so clearly and forcibly expressed by Mr. Northrop. For what Dr. Chisholm said:

"Personally I would favor reciprocity if I thought we could get a fair deal. The very word 'reciprocity' implies fair dealing, even-handed justice, with no selfish or dishonorable advantage taken by either party. In fact, reciprocity has been defined as a condition of things in which equal rights and mutual benefits are given and received."

# RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT---OFFICIAL FIGURES

RECIPROCAL TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA---(Continued)  
STATEMENT OF ARTICLES AND DUTIES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Free	Free		17½ per cent.
Crude	15	15	15	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25
Ground	Free	Free	Free	¼¢ per lb.	¼¢ per lb.	¼¢ per lb.	
Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	
Brass, in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated. (For use in Canadian manufactures).	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	
Bars	Free	Free	Free	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	
Balance of item	Free	Free	Free	30	30	30	
Carbon electrodes	Free	Free	Free	30	30	30	
Cream separators and parts for repairs	Free	Free	Free	30	30	30	
Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter	Free	Free	Free	3-10¢ per lb.	3-10¢ per lb.	3-10¢ per lb.	
Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	
Wire, crucible cast steel, valued at not less than six cents per pound	Free	Free	Free	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	
Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge	Free	Free	Free	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.	
Typecasting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices	12½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	
Coke	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	
Cotton seed oil	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Free	Free	Free	
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs	Free	Free	Free	8¢ per gal.	8¢ per gal.	8¢ per gal.	
Soda ash	Free	Free	Free	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	
Salt cake	Free	Free	Free	51 per ton.	51 per ton.	51 per ton.	
Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves	Free	Free	Free	¼¢ per cu. ft.	¼¢ per cu. ft.	¼¢ per cu. ft.	
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.	Free	Free	Free	\$1.25 per 1000 ft. B.M.	\$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M.	\$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M.	
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.	Free & 15 p.c.	Free & 17½ p.c.	Free and 20 p.c.	10	10	10	Free and 20 p.c.
Pickets and palings	Free	Free	Free	10	10	10	
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per pound.	2 cents	2½ cents	3 cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	1½ cents
Bacon and Hams, per pound	1½	1½	2	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Beef, salted in barrels, per pound	1½	1½	2	25 per cent.	1¼	2½ cents	15 per cent.
Pork, salted in barrels, per pound	1½	1½	2	25	1¼	*13	*7
Meats, other salted	1½	1½	2	25	1¼	*14	*6
Canned meats and canned poultry	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	27½ per cent.	25	20 per cent.	5 per cent.	7½
Extract of meat, fluid or not.	17½	25	27½	15¢ per lb.	20 per cent.	*1¼ per cent.	
fluid				35¢	*22-10 p. c.		
not fluid	15	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	¼¢ per lb.	40¢ per 100 lbs.	*4½ per cent.	15
Tallow	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	¼ cent	¼ cent
Lard, and compounds thereof, cottonlens, cotton stearine and animal stearine, per pound.	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	¼ cent	¼ cent
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other air-tight packages, including the weight of the package, per pound	1 cent	1½	1½	1½ cts to 40 p.c.	1½	1½ cts. to 2 cts.	1½
Wheat, flour, semolina and rye flour, per barrel of 196 pounds	40	50 cents	60	25 per cent.	50	13 p.c. or 70¢	2 p.c. or 10¢
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per 100 lbs.	20	50	60	50	50	50 cents	10 cents
Barley, pot, pearled and patent	20 p.c.	27½ per cent.	30 per cent.	2¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	*45 cents	*14 p.c.
Barley malt	45¢ per 100 lb.	45¢ per 100 lb.	45¢ per 100 lb.	45¢ per 34 lbs 45¢.	45¢ per 100 lbs	45¢ per 100 lbs	
Buckwheat flour or meal	75¢ per 100 lb.	75¢ per 100 lb.	75¢ per 100 lb.	25 per cent.	4¢ per lb.	10 p.c.	
Corn meal	20¢ per bbl.	22½¢ per bbl.	25¢ per bbl.	40¢ per 100 lb.	45¢ per 100 lb.	27½¢ per 100 lb.	7½ per bushel
Split peas, dried	10¢ per bushel	12½¢ per bushel	15¢ per bushel	45¢ per bush.	7½¢ per bush	37½¢ per bush	7½
Prepared cereal foods	17½ p.c.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	17½ per cent.	3½ p.c.	2½ p.c.
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain, used for animal food	15	17½	20	20 per cent.	15 cents per	7½ p.c.	5 per cent.
Macaroni and vermicelli.	15 cents	15	\$1.25	\$1.50	1 cent per lb.	½ cent	¼ cent
Biscuits, wafers and cakes, having added sweetening only	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	27½ per cent.	3 cents per lb. and 15 p. c. or 50 p. c.	25 per cent.	25 p.c.	2½ per cent.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds	22½	32½	35	3 cents per lb. and 15 p. c. or 50 p. c. or 1 cent per lb. and 35 p. c.; or 2 cents a lb. or 4¢ a lb.	32½	*17½ p.c.	2½ per lb.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	15	17½	20	4 cents a lb.	1 cent a lb.	3 cents a lb.	2½ per lb.
Pickles, sauces and catsups	25 per cent.	32½ per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	32½ per cent.	7½ p.c.	5 per cent.
Egg yoke, egg albumen and blood albumen.	5	12½	10	25 p.c. or 3¢ per lb. or 1½ cents per lb.	7½	9 p.c.	2½ per cent.
Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic	15	17½	20	70¢ per gall.	17½	49 cts. per gal.	3 cts. per gal.
Sardines, packed in oil in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty.							
(a) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each	3½ cents	5 cents	6 cents	over 21 cu. in.	5 cents		1 cent.
(b) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each	2½	4	4½	over 1½ cu. in.	5¢ 4	1 cent	½ cent.
(c) When weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each	2	3	3½	over 1 cu. in.	2½¢	½	½ cent.
(d) When weighing eight ounces each or less	1½	2	2½	over 33 cu. in.	2	½	½ cent.
Sardines, prepared in oil in boxes weighing over thirty-six ounces each	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	10¢ per box to 30 p. c.	30 per cent.		5 per cent.
Farm wagons, and complete parts thereof.	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	22½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Ploughs	12½	17½ per cent.	20	15	15		5 per cent.
Tooth and disc harrows	12½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		5 per cent.
Harvesters and reapers	12½	17½	20	15	15		5
Agricultural drills and planters	12½	17½	20	15	15		5
Mowers	12½	17½	20	15	15		5
Horse rakes	12½	17½	20	15	15		5
Cultivators	15	17½	20	15	15		5
Thrashing machines	15	17½	20	15	15		5
Windmills, baggers, washers and self-feeders thereof and finished parts of the foregoing repairs	15	17½	20	According to material 35 per cent to 45 p. c.	15		
Portable engines with boilers, in combination with horse powers and traction engines, for farm purposes	15 per cent.	17½	20	20 to 45 p.c.	20	From 10 per cent to 25 p. c.	
Hay loaders	15 per cent.	22½	25	30 to 45 p. c.	20	From 15 per cent to 25 p. c.	5
Potato diggers	15	22½	25	45 per cent.	20	25 per cent.	5
Fodder or feed cutters	15	22½	25	45	20	25	5
Grain crushers	15	22½	25	45	20	25	5
Panning mills	15	22½	25	35	20	16	5
Flax tedders	15	22½	25	35 to 45 p. c.	20	15 to 25 p. c.	5
Farm or field rollers	15	22½	25	45 per cent.	20	25 per cent.	5
Manure spreaders	12½	17½	20	35 to 45 p. c.	20	15 to 25 p. c.	
Weeders	12½	17½	20	45 per cent. (?)	20	25 per cent. (?)	
Windmills and finished parts of the foregoing for repairs, except shafting	12½	17½	20	45 per cent.	20	25 per cent.	
Cutlery, plated or not, viz., penknives, pocket knives, knives for household and other purposes and table steels	20	27½	30	40 to 30 p. c.	27½	12½ to 62½ p.c.	2½ per cent.
Bells and gongs; brass corners and rules for printers	20	27½	30	45 per cent.	27½	17½ per cent.	2½
Basins, urinals and other plumbing fixtures of earthenware for bathrooms and lavatories; baths, bathtubs, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material	20	30	35	According to material		2½ to 12½ p.c.	2½
Brass band instruments	15	22½	25	35 to 45 p.c.	22½	22½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not	10	12½	15	\$1.75 per ton.	5¢ per 100 lbs.	75¢ per ton.	50¢ per ton.
Building or monumental stone of freestone, granite, sandstone or limestone, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn or polished	10	12½	15	10¢ per cu. ft.	12½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Roofing slate	50 cents	70 cents	75 cents	20 per cent.	65 cents	5	4
Vitrified paving blocks not ornamented or decorated in any manner	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	35	17½ per cent.	17½	4
Paving blocks of stone	15	17½	20	Dressed, 30 p.c.	17½	32½	3½
Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements	20	27½	30	40 per cent.	27½	12½	2½
Feathers in their natural state	10	12½	15	20	12½	7½	2½
Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type	20	27½	30	25	27½	7½	2½



# RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT---OFFICIAL FIGURES

RECIPROCAL TARIFF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.---(Continued)---

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES AND DUTIES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada.	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and cakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds	12 1/2 per cent	17 1/2 per cent	20 per cent	45 per cent	17 1/2 per cent	27 1/2 per cent	2 1/2 per cent
Printing ink	12 1/2 "	17 1/2 "	20 "	25 "	17 1/2 "	7 1/2 "	2 1/2 "
Essential oils	5 "	7 1/2 "	10 "	25 "	17 1/2 "	7 1/2 "	2 1/2 "
Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each	15 "	25 "	27 1/2 "	22 1/2 c per sq. ft.	25 "	45.26" p.c.	2 1/2 "
Oxide of iron as a color	15 "	20 "	22 1/2 "	30 per cent	22 1/2 "	7 1/2 p.c.	2 1/2 "
Motor vehicles, other than railway and tramway, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires	22 1/2 "	30 "	35 "	45 "	30 "	15 "	5 "
Asbestos, manufactures of or of which asbestos is the component of chief value	15 "	22 1/2 "	25 "	24 or 40 p.c.	22 1/2 "	2 1/2 or 17 1/2 p.c.	2 1/2 "
Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats	17 1/2 "	22 1/2 "	25 "	35 per cent	22 1/2 "	12 1/2 per cent	2 1/2 "
Wood flour	17 1/2 "	22 1/2 "	25 "	35 per cent	22 1/2 "	12 1/2 "	2 1/2 "
Digesters of iron or steel for the manufacture of wood pulp	20 "	17 1/2 "	30 "	45 "	27 1/2 "	17 1/2 "	2 1/2 "
Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes	12 1/2 "	17 1/2 "	20 "	25 "	17 1/2 "	7 1/2 "	2 1/2 "
Mineral and aerated waters, in bottles or jugs	15 "	17 1/2 "	17 1/2 "	20 to 30c per dozen	17 1/2 "	15 "	2 1/2 "
Musical instrument, cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather	22 1/2 "	30 per cent	35 "	40, 45 and 50 per cent	32 1/2 "	7 1/2, 12 1/2 and 17 1/2 per cent.	2 1/2 "

## SCHEDULE C

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for United States	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Aluminum in crude form	Free	Free	Free	7c per lb.	5c per lb.	2c per lb.	
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods	"	"	"	11c per lb.	8c per lb.	3c per lb.	
Laths	"	"	"	20c per M.	10c per M.	10c per M.	
Shingles	"	"	"	50c per M.	30c per M.	20c per M.	
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side per 1000 feet board measure	"	"	"	\$1.75 per M ft.	50c per M ft.	\$1.25 per M ft.	
Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved or planed or finished on two sides	17 1/2 per cent	22 1/2 "	25 "	\$2.00 per M ft.	75c per M ft.	\$1.25 "	
Planed or finished on three sides or planed or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, per 1000 feet, board measure	17 1/2 per cent	22 1/2 "	25 "	\$2.37 1/2 per M ft.	\$1.12 1/2 "	\$1.25 "	
Planed and finished on four sides, per 1000 feet board measure	17 1/2 per cent	22 1/2 "	25 "	\$2.75 "	\$1.50 "	\$1.25 "	
From ore	Free	Free	Free	15c per ton	10c per ton	5c per ton	
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half inch screen	10c per ton	12c per ton	14c per ton	15c per ton of 2240 lbs.			

## SCHEDULE D

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Cement, Portland	8 cents	11 cents	12 1/2 cents	8 cents	11 cents		1 1/2 cents
Trees, viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quinces of all kinds and small peach trees known as June buds, each	2 "	2 1/2 cents	3 cents	\$2 per m. to 25 per cent	2 1/2 cents		1/2 cent
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	2c per lb.	3c per lb.	3 1/2 c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.		1 1/2 c per lb.
Biscuits without added sweetening	15 per cent	22 1/2 per cent	25 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent		5 per cent
Fruits in air tight cans or other airtight packages, weight of cans or other packages to be included in weight for duty	1 1/2 c per lb.	2c per lb.	2 1/2 c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.		1 1/2 c per lb.
Peanuts, shelled	1 1/2 c per lb.	2c per lb.	2 1/2 c per lb.	1c per lb.	1c per lb.		1c per lb.
Peanuts, unshelled	1 1/2 c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.	1 1/2 c per lb.	1 1/2 c per lb.		1 1/2 c per lb.
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen	35c per ton	45c per ton	53c per ton	45c per ton of 2,240 lbs.	45c per ton of 2,000 lbs.		8c per ton

\* Indicates "estimated"

## Bringing the Benefits of Reciprocity Home

How the Pact Will Affect the Various Industries of British Columbia

How will reciprocity affect British Columbia? In this province there are four chief industries which will be favorably affected by the ratification of the agreement. There are the lumber, fish, fruit and coke industries. We will deal with each in turn.

### The Lumber Industry.

One of the chief industries—if not the chief—in the province of British Columbia is the lumber industry. For the first five months of the year 1911, the entire amount of lumber exported from the province to all countries other than the United States was 19,343,448 feet, including laths and pickets. The exportations were to almost all the countries in the civilized world and outside of the United States. To the latter country the export of lumber was limited to 1,591,000 feet. The advantage of the Canadian markets of the Northwest has been wholly in favor of the American lumber manufacturer, because rough lumber has been allowed free entry into Canada since 1894. Previous to that date, the duty on lumber entering Canada from the United States was the same as that now levied on Canadian lumber entering the United States. The Conservative government in power in 1894 removed the import duty in order to advantage the farmers who were beginning to settle thickly on the prairies. The removal of this duty was an indisputable argument in favor of reciprocity for it made lumber cheaper to the farmers and settlers in the West. British Columbia lumber mills did not receive the same advantage as the United States market was kept closed against them by a duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet.

Under the terms of the reciprocity agreement the United States, so that Canadian mills have the same chance in the American markets as those of the United States. Thus it must appear that reciprocity in this regard is wholly to the advantage of Canada, as Canada gives no concession. She is simply coming into her own. An enormous market is opened to Canadian lumber, as far south as Georgia and Lower California, and as far east as Maine. When, therefore, this larger market advantages the business of Canada, that business must increase, and such increase must result in the employment of more labor and better wages for the laborer.

The largest lumber manufacturers in British Columbia are on record in favor of reciprocity. These include: A. D. McRae, of the Canadian Western Lumber Co.; J. E. Cameron, Cameron Lumber Co.; Peter Lund, of Wardner, the largest individual lumber man in the interior of British Columbia, and the Mountain Lumbermen's Association.

Bear in mind that reciprocity in lumber and a reduction in the American duty on Canadian shingles means that Canada yields nothing. The concession is wholly from the United States.

### Fish.

One of the industries which within recent years has developed into a business of magnitude is that of the halibut fisheries. For many years British Columbia salmon have been known and consumed all over the world, but the development of the deep-sea fishing is of more recent accomplishment. The salmon canning industry is unaffected by tariff regulations, as the market is chiefly in England, but at the present time the chief markets for Canadian halibut are in the Eastern cities of Chicago, New York, Boston and Washington. These fish are taken in Canadian waters within the three-mile limit, or in the deep seas off Queen Charlotte Islands. The Canadian indus-

try-taking, packing, refrigerating and shipping draws its supply from Canadian waters.

An American company shipping in bond through Canada last year sent 21,706,000 pounds of halibut to these Eastern markets. The catch of the Sound fishing companies was between 50,000,000 pounds and 75,000,000 pounds last year. All this enormous catch of halibut (75,000,000 pounds to 100,000,000 pounds) was taken by American vessels off the coast of British Columbia, and, of course, paid no duty on entering the United States. If taken by Canadian vessels, it would have had to be removed by the agreement, this industry will pass into the hands of Canadian fishermen, simply because the proximity of Canadian ports to the fishing grounds will give them an advantage over the fishermen from Sound ports, who will still have to make the long voyage from Seattle to the fishing banks and back again.

Valued at only 3 cents a pound, this industry would yield \$3,000,000 annually to Canadians, where now it yields practically nothing.

Already an immense curing and cold storage plant, which is to cost \$1,000,000, is being erected at Prince Rupert, to control the halibut trade. This will include many other kinds of fishing and fish curing, all of which will be advantageously affected by the removal of the duty. As no fish are imported from the United States into British Columbia, it must appear that the whole benefit under reciprocity must accrue to Canadian industries.

### Fruit.

When the reciprocity agreement was first announced, a section of the fruit growers of the province were apprehensive that the effect of it would be to injure their industry. Conservative politicians in the province, as soon as they learned that their party at Ottawa did not intend to support the agreement, endeavored to increase the alarm, but due consideration of the question has convinced the fruit growers that instead of being injured, their industry will be benefited.

The Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general of the province in London, and formerly the premier; T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna; the editor of the British Columbia Fruit Magazine, and other authorities on the subject, expressed confidence that British Columbia fruit would more than hold its own, not only in the Canadian market, but in the United States, which, under this agreement, is to be made free.

Provincial government pamphlets for years past have contained glowing announcements of victories won by British Columbia fruit in exhibitions in England, in competition practically with the whole empire; also in Spokane and other coast centres, in direct competition with the best fruit of Washington and Oregon. Just recently, in addressing the Victoria Board of Trade, the acting premier, the Hon. H. E. Young, referred with wholly justifiable enthusiasm to the manner in which British Columbia fruit has taken prizes in competition with exhibits from the fruit-growing states south of the boundary line.

But what must be accepted as absolute proof that reciprocity, instead of injuring, will benefit British Columbia fruit growers, is the effect of the announcement upon the price of fruit in the market. If reciprocity was a "smashing blow" to the British Columbia fruit industry, as Mr. Burrell stated in parliament, the effect of it would be to reduce the value of the fruit lands. What are the facts? Instead of reducing the value of British Columbia fruit lands, it has increased the value and many sales have been recorded within

the last few months of land at figures greatly in excess of those asked by the owners a year ago. Mr. Burrell himself sold his fruit farm not far from Grand Forks a few months ago at a figure considerably greater than he was ready to accept a year ago; in other words, the value of Mr. Burrell's farm had increased within the last year, and that increase was not impaired, but very likely produced to a large extent by the reciprocity announcement. It is significant that the company to which Mr. Burrell sold his farm intends largely increasing the acreage under fruit. Another farm of 160 acres in the vicinity of Grand Forks was sold for \$200 an acre. This land could have been purchased at \$100 an acre less than a year ago. Sales of fruit lands in other districts of British Columbia show conclusively that reciprocity has increased the value of fruit lands in that province. Among these sales was that of Mr. H. M. Hunter, of Swan, Hunter, Wigham & Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. This land, consisting of 14 1/2 acres, was sold for \$750 an acre. This does not look as if reciprocity was a "smashing blow" to the British Columbia fruit industry, to use the words of Mr. Burrell.

Opponents of reciprocity in the State of Washington use the argument that the effect of it would be to cause American fruit growers to cross the boundary, acquiring Canadian fruit lands, enhancing their value and establishing an industry in a country possessing a better climate, capable of growing better fruit, and which would be a dangerous competitor in the United States market. Congressman Wm. Humphrey at Washington used these words:

"The results must be to greatly increase the price of Canadian farm land, and largely decrease the price of American farm land."

A single statement made by Mr. W. J. Brandt, who is exhibition commissioner for the provincial horticultural department, and who was in charge of the competition of foreign fruit as injuriously affecting the British Columbia grower from the sphere of discussion. The statement was made by Mr. Brandt five years ago in Winnipeg, and appears in an interview accorded the Manitoba Free Press, while Mr. Brandt was in charge of the British Columbia exhibit of fruit at the World's Fair there. The statement was as follows:

"If all of the land in British Columbia of which we now know as capable of producing fruit were planted in fruit trees and used for the culture of fruits of every kind within twenty years from now (1908), the whole area will not produce the amount of fruit necessary to supply the markets of the Northwest if the population continues to increase at the present rate, and to the capacity of the country."

Mr. Brandt repeated this statement in Victoria in 1911, immediately on his return to the provincial offices from a tour of the entire fruit-growing areas of British Columbia, and preparatory to leaving for his annual eastern tour in charge of the British Columbia exhibit.

The quality of coke manufactured in the Canadian ovens at Union Bay and in the Crow's Nest Pass commands a ready market in the Sound cities of the border states. In sending it across the line it must face an import of 20 per cent, or about \$1.20 a ton, which, under the agreement, is removed. This will mean the employment of more men, the mining of more coal, the increase in shipping facilities and a general appreciation of the benefits of an extended manufacture and trade.

## U. S. CONGRESSMAN SAYS CANADA IS THE GAINER

Representative La Folette Fears Competition of British Columbia Fruit—Canada Is Formidable Rival

Representative La Folette of Washington state, is a firm opponent of reciprocity, principally for the sake of the fruit men of the state of Washington, which he represents. In an interview he made public the contents of a letter he wrote a fruit grower of Yakima, the centre of the fruit-growing region of Washington. In the letter he says in part:

"I am of the opinion that if the fruit-growers of Yakima county fully understand conditions they would be just as anxious that this treaty be defeated in its present form as are the producers of other farm products in the United States.

"There is a general impression among the fruit men that Canada does not and can not raise apples, but this is a very erroneous impression. Canada, shipped into the United States last year 43,613 bushels of green apples, and of dried apples 1,208,068 pounds. They did this in the face of a tariff rate of 25 cents a bushel on green fruit, and two cents a pound on dried apples.

"The province of British Columbia is putting out thousands of acres of apple orchards, and when this reciprocity treaty is passed, the fruit growers of that province will be stimulated to put out thousands of acres more to compete with our own limited fruit sections in supplying our \$2,000,000 people market, against their 5,000,000 people market.

"Ontario already, in spite of a tariff

of 25 cents a bushel, has put more than 40,000 bushels of apples into our markets. Put Canada on a free trade basis with the United States in apples, and Ontario will in a few years increase that amount many fold. What will it benefit Yakima county, or the entire Yakima valley for that matter, or any other similar fruit section, to have its trade increased by this measure in the sparsely settled regions of western central Canada and eastern British Columbia?

"If Ontario can send a few hundred carloads into your much greater home market in our large eastern cities of the Atlantic coast and lake regions, thereby bearing down the United States prices, and on account of its proximity to our markets and your long distance away compel you to take even 50 to 75 cents a box for your product, you certainly would lose infinitely more than you would gain by reciprocity."

"The Washington representative then goes on to show where the Canadian farmers would have additional advantage. Speaking of hay, he says: Sound markets largely by water transportation.

"I venture to say that in less than two years after this reciprocity treaty is ratified, Yakima and Kittitas counties hay will average many dollars less in price the more than it brings at present."

"Speaking in general of the trade between the counties, Mr. Folette goes on to show where Canada has what he thinks is an unfair advantage. Continuing the letter quoted, he says: "Our importations from Canada and its importations from us last year were practically the same. Canada import-

ed products from the United States to the value of \$47,825,395, on which it collected customs duties of \$7,776,236.19.

If the proposed reciprocity treaty had been in force Canada would have remitted to us \$2,569,579.04, leaving a tariff balance in favor of Canada collected from tariff on our business of \$5,215,660.15.

"The United States imported from Canada products to the value of \$47,333,158.

"Another feature of this reciprocity measure that will be directly felt by your country is the matter of hay. Canada, last year, shipped into the United States 96,508 tons of hay, on which it paid us a duty of \$4 a ton.

"Under this measure hay comes in free, and Yakima will have to compete in its Sound market with a great output of hay from the Fraser river and other British Columbia sections brought into the Puget customs duties of \$5,648,826. Under the proposed reciprocity agreement the United States would have to remit of this amount \$4,849,939, or all but \$798,887 collected, with only \$494,501 imports from us more than we had with Canada, while Canada still has \$5,215,660.15 revenue left under this measure as applied to last year's business.

"Canada has not even been reciprocal enough in the past to levy equal tariff rates with us, but collected approximately \$2,000,000 more from us on practically the same amount of business. On a basis of 1910 business it would collect under this new treaty practically as much from the United States as we did from it on like business before it was adopted.

"This measure is as unfair to our government from a revenue standpoint as it is to a large number of our people from the viewpoint of justice and right. I feel confident that were it fully understood by the people at large there would be such a protest as to go against it that the congress of the United States would hesitate long before passing it or any other measure.

"All figures herewith quoted are from the government's document on reciprocity, and are absolutely correct."

According to Mr. La Folette's argument, which are well supported, the fruit-growers and the hay producers of British Columbia have nothing to fear. On the other hand, they would appear to have a distinct advantage over their competitors in Washington and Oregon.

## INSULTING APPEALS

If there is a single workingman opposed to reciprocity on the ground that it will reduce wages, we say to him not to be misled by fallacious argument designed to keep him in permanent subjection.

Never submit to the doctrine that a workman can only hope to get barely enough to live on.

Insist that your wage shall be the highest consistent with conditions and the cost of living the lowest.

You have your wage to-day; hold to it and fight for lower cost of living.

The wage earner is asked to submit to the keenest competition, while the "interests" must needs enjoy some special privilege which eliminates competition and forces tribute from the masses of the people.

However, the insult offered to the intelligence of the wage-earners of British Columbia is no greater than the insult offered to the intelligence of those residents of British Columbia who are English by birth or English by descent.

The leaders in opposition to reciprocity tell us that Uncle Sam has always got the big end of the stick in all his bargains, which is rather hard upon Englishmen who have settled many disputes with him.

These same leaders in opposition, not content with waving the old flag and shouting annexation, go so far as to picture the establishment in Canada of an Imperial Capital.

It is almost a wonder that they did not definitely promise the establishment of such a capital in Victoria.

It is not, however, to be thought that this kind of argument will tempt the credulity of Englishmen in Victoria, but rather will it arouse animosity that they should be addressed as though they were children unable to think for themselves.

The workingmen and the Englishmen have alike been insulted.

## Conservative Papers Favored Agreement

When Mr. Fielding made his statement to the House on January 26th, giving the terms of the proposed agreement, as he mentioned item after item of our natural products which were to be admitted free into the United States, the applause from the opposition benches was repeated time and again, showing their hearty appreciation of the splendid bargain which had been effected.

The Toronto News, the strongest newspaper now opposing the agreement, in its leading editorial on the 27th of January, the day following the announcement of the terms of the agreement made by the finance minister, used these significant words: "It amounts practically to free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States."

"It means a second market for Canadian farmers. It means that the prices of Canadian products will be determined by the American market."

"It means if expectations are realized that Canadian farmers at certain seasons will receive better prices for at least a part of what they produce."

"It is not so certain that there will be any such average increase in agricultural prices as has been predicted, but that the access to the American market for some of our products will mean higher prices for the producers is a reasonable expectation. It is important to face the facts fairly and to admit the full force of the arguments by which many farmers are influenced."

"The west will welcome a free American market for wheat and oats."

"Undoubtedly the farmers of Ontario desire the removal of American customs duties on live stock, dairy products, vegetables, eggs and other articles covered by the agreement."

"Quebec will be interested in a free market for hay, vegetables and dairy products. Free fish will be a strong attraction to the Maritime Provinces. Unquestionably, therefore, the arrangement will command strong support from Canadian producers, and as has been said nothing else could have been expected."

Under all the circumstances we (the News) recognize that Washington has

## Political Dope or News

"You Pay Your Money and You Takes Your Choice"

The Montreal "Star" publishes in big, fat type on or about its first page a daily exposure of the shockingly depressed condition of the United States industry. That is, of course, political dope, the same kind of stuff as that contributed to "The Star" and other anti-reciprocity organs by Mr. Whidden Graham, of New York, who, by his own forced admission' under oath

is the hired agent of the United States trusts in their fight against reciprocity.

But in its news columns, which the political editor apparently does not censor, "The Star" prints altogether different matter. For instance, here are some extracts from its regular New York correspondence in yesterday's paper:

"Fears of late have been expressed in banking circles here that in view of the increased consuming capacity of the American people export trade in the products of the farms, especially of foodstuffs, must severely decline, and that, in turn a point would gradually be reached at which the United States would be compelled in a large way to pay gold for her imports."

"The increasing density of population in the farming districts, the establishment of industries in them, and the gradual municipalization of the Western sections MUST GRADUALLY REDUCE THE AREA AVAILABLE FOR FARM PRODUCTS, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME, TENDING TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION."

"THE ORDERS FOR CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES SECURED BY THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT SHOPS LAST WEEK WERE LARGER THAN AT ANY SIMILAR TIME IN A MONTH, and mean the placing of contracts for about 100,000 tons of finished steel products with the mills in the course of a week or two. The car orders alone will call for about 60,000 tons of steel plates, structural shapes, car wheels and axles. In addition to contracts placed for 5,700 cars by other roads, orders have been placed for 30 cars by the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railroad, including 20 stock cars and 10 refrigerator cars, with the Mount Vernon Car Company."

offered terms which it is difficult for Canada to reject."

SOURCE OF ALL NATIONAL WEALTH.

The soil, the fisheries, the forests and the mines are the primary and basic foundation of all material wealth and national development. Anything that aims at a larger or more remunerative return to these primary sources of wealth must of necessity bring increased prosperity to every line of business, every industrial en-

terprise, and to every citizen of the country from the highest to the lowest.

While good crops are of the first importance, good or remunerative prices are of almost equal importance in contributing to the growth, wealth and general comfort of all classes.

It is also quite as important to buy cheaply those things we need to buy as it is to sell dearly those products we have to sell.

With these facts in mind it is readily seen how reciprocity in trade makes for the betterment of both buyers and sellers. This does not need any demonstration to the thinking mind.



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## OUR SPECIAL EDITION.

The publication of this special edition of the Times has been decided upon in the interests of those electors who desire to form an intelligent opinion upon the merits of the reciprocity agreement which practically forms the substance of the issue upon which voting will take place on September 21. The edition has been compiled with great care and tells the whole story of the reciprocity arrangement. There is scarcely a question affecting the operation of the tariff which will come into force on its adoption that is not answered fully in some part of this paper. As for the figures of trade and commerce, as well as all other reports which are dealt with in tables, they may be relied upon as authentic. There could be no good object served in misleading the public nor could any good purpose be accomplished by secreting anything from public knowledge. These are the things which have been kept in mind in the preparation of this issue.

## ANNEXATION.

From Daily Colonist, May 9, 1911.

The talk of annexation is very desultory, but it continues. We think all Canadians should resent it. It implies some sort of superiority on the part of the United States, a superiority that does not exist. It implies that there is something in the institutions of the United States that Canadians would like to enjoy, but are prevented from sharing because of their existing political condition. It suggests that there is a prestige attaching to citizenship of the United States which Canadians do not enjoy as citizens of the Empire. It presupposes that Canadians desire these things and therefore in their heart of hearts are ready to be annexed. This superiority, these features of United States institutions, this imagined prestige are non-existent. There is not an intelligent Canadian to-day who believes his country has anything to gain by annexation. It is surprising, therefore, how we listen to or read this talk about annexation with absolute complacency. We treat it with indifference. When a United States public man emits some nonsense on the subject, we simply smile; when a British paper talks about it, we attribute it to ignorance. The time has come when we should actively resent any suggestion that annexation to the United States is within the scope of possibility. We are as Canadians desirous of seeing the most friendly relations established between the two countries, but we propose to maintain our independent national existence within the Empire, and to work out our destiny in our own way.

## OUR FRUIT LANDS

From Daily Times, Aug. 18, 1911.

In a carefully argued and well written article in the July number of The New Empire, published at Vernon, Mr. H. P. Lee answers the question "Is Fruit Land Worth Three Hundred Dollars an Acre?" Mr. Lee argues of course, concerning the land in the Okanagan Valley and the substance of his demonstration, which by the way is conclusive, is that the land is worth that much because it produces results which pay good interest on money invested at that price. No one who has studied the fruit land question in the province will be disposed to controvert his argument, but many will be inclined to ask why is fruit land not selling for much more than \$300 per acre? Lands in the Kootenay Lake Valleys sold recently for as much as \$1,000 per acre, though it must be admitted that the residential advantages of the locality somewhat enhanced the price.

But there is no reason why all the fruit lands in the province should not, in the near future, sell for \$1,000 per acre. Fruit lands in the Wenatchee Valley, less than half a thousand miles south of British Columbia, and in the same parallels of longitude, sell for from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per acre and for the same reason that lands in this province sell for high values—because they pay high interest on the investment. As is the case in every economic question, there must be reason for this remarkable contrast in values. It does not lie in the productive power of the land nor in the quality of the fruit produced, because, in the first case, the provincial lands are equal in producing power and in the second case the foreign fruit is not only not superior but is actually inferior in quality. Both these statements can be proved, the first by a reference to the productive returns and the second by the fact that the fruits of the province,

and especially those of the Okanagan and Kootenay Valleys, have taken the highest prizes repeatedly in competition in the world centres with the fruit products of the world.

Harring the fact—soon to be overcome—that the Washington fruit lands have been longer cultivated and orchards are more mature, the whole question is one of free markets. Freight rates to Winnipeg and the Eastern markets are no more favorable from Spokane than they are from Vernon. If they are, the fault is not with the fruit growers and does not affect the question in the matter of our argument.

The fact is that the Washington producer has an open market and can ship his fruit anywhere he likes without incurring the handicap of a tariff duty. He, therefore, ships his best fruits to the Eastern markets and competes with the Canadian importer to be contented with his second and third grades. The Canadian consumer must have these or go without fruit, and when he imports them he is compelled to pay the duty. It is always the consumer who pays the duty when other competition is equal.

With the duty removed from the exports, the Canadian producer could—owing to the superior quality of his products—capture the best markets in the United States, because he could sell to the consumer, through the dealers, at a price which would place his fruit in direct competition with that grown in other countries.

Just as soon as he can do this his land must rise in its value to compare with the lands of his competitors. In maintaining the duty—small as it is—on fruit the disadvantage is as much to the producer as shutting him out of the best markets as it is to the consumer by compelling him to pay an artificial price for the fruit which he cannot procure from native orchards.

Particularly in British Columbia the opposition to reciprocity is unthoughtful, because it not only will cheapen the price of fruit but, by the extension of the markets, will raise the price obtainable by the producer as well as enhance the price of his lands. This is the view taken by a large number of those in the province who are engaged in the industry. They are not fearful of the future; they have not planted for to-day and to-morrow, but for ten days hence, and their desire is to develop their markets with the progress of their local production, so that when the latter reaches its highest stage the question of a market will be already solved.

We thing these considerations, when carefully resolved, will add much to the determination of both producer and consumer of fruits to aid in the endorsement of the reciprocity measure.

## WORTH CONSIDERING.

From Daily Times, Aug. 15, 1911.

A few days ago a former American citizen who has made extensive purchases of realty in and around Victoria and who has invested heavily in industrial enterprises in British Columbia, discussed the prospects of reciprocity with members of the various firms through which he had negotiated some of his business affairs. To these he expressed surprise that there could be any opposition to the reciprocity pact, as, according to his understanding, the failure of the people of Canada to confirm the agreement would mean a serious setback to the advancement and prosperity of the province. He pointed out that reciprocity would induce settlement on unoccupied lands, the cultivation of the farms already occupied by new comers, the building up of industries throughout the whole country and the consequent commercial prosperity of British Columbia. Holding investments in lands bought for speculative purposes adjacent to the city, he tersely stated that he looked to reciprocity to enhance the value of these and he intimated that had he not been confident that reciprocity would be ratified he might not have been quite so ready to invest. He went further and stated that many of his friends, who had been induced by his example to consider Victoria and its environs as offering desirable investments, are merely awaiting the final ratification of the pact to justify their business instincts by taking time at the forelock and availing themselves of first-floor opportunities that still remain. His talk was a serious business talk to serious and successful business men, and we rehearse the salient features of the conversation, as we think their substance is worth considering.

## VICTORIA'S FUTURE.

From Daily Times, Aug. 21, 1911.

While it is always easy to prate learnedly respecting the future of Victoria, there arise occasions when a calm and dispassionate survey of the prospect and its relation to the incidents and determining factors of the day are appropriate. The week beginning affords a convenient time for the contemplation of these things. At

no time has the prospective magnificence or importance of the city been more effectively or opportunely brought to the attention of the public than in the declaration of Mr. Joshua Kingham at a recent political meeting when he said that the time has come to take steps toward the carrying out of the long anticipated and oft-discussed project of a splendid harbor for the accommodation of the deepest ocean-going vessels. At that meeting Hon. Mr. Templeman quite properly gave the credit for the fatherhood of such a scheme to Mr. T. C. Sorby, and residents of Victoria who have not yet passed middle age will recall the many valuable and edifying contributions to the press in which Mr. Sorby gave evidence of the deep, logical and prophetic thought which he has devoted to the project. It is unnecessary to do more than to refer to these here, but it will be recalled that Mr. Sorby had in his mind and repeatedly pointed out the completion of the Panama Canal as the event which would compel Victoria to take serious recognition of such a desirable consummation.

It may be conceded that Mr. Sorby, like all prophets, had not as much honor in his own city as he was entitled to receive, but the rapid development of events in the first decade of this century have justified his prophetic vision and as the happy culmination of the part he played in fostering ideals of a scheme of such magnitude and of such importance to Victoria the announcement must be hailed with delight that the government is convinced that plans should be prepared after surveys have been made of the adjacent waters.

That these plans will involve the construction of a breakwater on Brodie's ledge has been known from the beginning; that such a scheme must involve the expenditure of a vast sum of money has also been understood, but it may be questioned if yet the people of Victoria realize what the consummation of such an undertaking will mean to the city. In fact, there is no need to limit the advantage of such deep-sea shipping to Victoria, for the whole future of Vancouver Island is wrapped up in the plan. It is because of this "continental" importance of the project that the government has been induced to give the matter such contemplation as has warranted the announcements made by Hon. Mr. Templeman.

Such a gigantic enterprise must, in the nature of things, require some years for its completion, and it is because of this that an early commencement upon the preliminary stages of the work has been announced, but it is to the future fruitfulness in the prosperity of the public that should be directed. The carrying out of such a design at the port of Victoria must anchor the vast and increasing shipping of coastwise points at the capital city. The industries which will necessarily be established in development of the immeasurable resources of the island and of the adjacent mainland coast will naturally, under these conditions, be planned and established in localities which will make Victoria their shipping port. It is unnecessary to magnify these, because no one can tell to-day how great and important they will become. Enough is already known to guarantee both the magnitude and of expenditure upon such a work. There will be no necessity for the diversion of trade or industry from natural channels or the bridging of impossible canyons to make the business of the entire northern waters contributory to the greatness of Victoria. Nor will works of such magnitude be duplicated within the life of several generations. There will be no necessity that they should.

Whether the development of such a scheme will necessitate the contemplation of immense docking facilities owned by the government and operated by a commission need not now be considered. But it is significant that the trend of the age is in the direction of the public ownership of all such utilities and it is not improbable that the perfecting of the scheme would call for such conditions. If this should transpire to be the case there is still greater hope of its consummation as well as the guarantee of its magnitude. The cost of such an enterprise would be beyond the wisdom of subsidy, running, as it must, into such an expenditure as that which would be required to construct several warships.

May we now not reasonably ask the citizens of Victoria to manifest their appreciation of the prospect of such an undertaking? Is it asking too much to request the Colonist to endorse the plan and to secure the endorsement at the polls of such a magnificent enterprise? It may be said that a work of so great importance does not depend upon the return to power of any particular government and that the carrying out of the project is inevitable. It is that fact that removes the whole question from the realm of party dispute and party politics. It is too great a work to be hampered, deferred or hindered by partisan disputes. It is a work upon which the people of the whole of Vancouver Island should set

## A CHOICE OF PARTIES

At the head of the Liberal party is the political Bayard of the age, without fear and without stain, a leader of personal magnetism unapproached among living statesmen, and a political general whose peer is not living at this moment. A Fabius in biding his time, a Napoleon in the comprehensiveness of his strategy and a Marlborough in battle, his party are ready to follow as one man wherever his white plume leads. Like Napoleon too, he has surrounded himself with men of the first caliber, ablest among whom is our own W. S. Fielding, the greatest master of finance which Canada has ever produced and a diplomat of many and greatest triumphs; a man who never entered a battle he did not win, who never tackled a problem which he did not solve, who never feared a foe or deserted a friend, a parliamentary debater of the highest order, and who, through the vicissitudes of a long and strenuous career, never made a personal enemy. Such are the Liberal leaders. They are now appealing to the people for a mandate to set the seal of completion upon an agreement which is one stroke of the pen doubles our markets and provides opportunities for commerce whose profits shall stimulate this country to a development which shall make even the progress of the past ten years seem like a snail's pace.

Opposed to all this, what do we find? We find a leader dissatisfied with his followers, and followers dissatisfied with their leader. We find a condition of incipient rebellion and reluctant subordination among the rank and file of the Opposition. We find a party differing as the poles asunder on almost every question of importance during the past fifteen years and split and rent by jealousies, envies and mutual distrust to-day. An unpopular captain and a mutinous crew would be a poor outfit indeed with which to man the ship of state, and the Canadian electorate know this.

the seal of their approval, because, as we have already said, it is the announcement of a project to be undertaken which must consummate the hopes, confirm the expectations, and justify the confidence of the entire settlement which already so prosperously designate Vancouver Island as a continent capable of unlimited prosperity.

## THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

(From Daily Times, August 26, 1911.)

It is high time that the public of Victoria should be definitely informed as to the relative position of the two great political parties of Canada upon the question of the British preferential tariff and its intimate connection with the trade relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. It is the constant refrain of the organs of the opposition that the reciprocity agreement limits the liberty of Canada to maintain or increase this valuable trade advantage given to Great Britain by the Liberal government in 1897. While the Nationalists—now calling themselves the "Conservative-Nationalists" of Quebec, thus showing that the alliance between the two factious parties is complete—are being harangued with protestations that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British, from the Ottawa river westward to the Pacific ocean, the exactly opposite charge is made against the Prime Minister. A brief review of the history of the preference will be read to advantage.

When in 1897 the Liberal government introduced the preferential tariff scheme the leaders of the Conservative party, with one accord, declared that its effect would be the ruin of Canadian industries and the wreck of Canadian prosperity. Sir Charles Tupper was foremost and vigorous in his denunciation of the preference, and he was followed by Mr. Geo. E. Foster and Mr. E. L. Borden in similar vein. Here is a part of what Sir Charles said upon the floor of parliament in the debate of that year:

"Now what is the result? The result is that this tariff goes into operation and the hon. gentleman knows that the industries of this country are already paralyzed in consequence. While hon. members gloat, vindictively gloat, over the destruction of Canadian industries I was reading the wail, the sorrowful wail, of those industries in the Montreal Gazette, where one manufacturer after another declared that their industries were ruined, that their mills

must close and that they saw, staring them in the face, a return to the deplorable state of things then existent when the hon. gentleman, who last addressed the House (Sir Richard Cartwright), was in charge of the fiscal policy of this country. I say that a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada."

"Should not the Governor-General, do what he may and what, but for the past I have no doubt he would do, exercise the right that the governor of any colony in the British Empire would use, and withhold the royal assent from an act that introduces a discriminating tariff, what will be the position of honorable gentlemen opposite?" Let the Governor-General do his duty, and what happens? Sir, the country is already thrown into inextinguishable confusion and there is no resource but the disavowal of the bill."—Hansard, 1897, pp. 1291.

Mr. Borden followed in a similar protest. He said:

"Sir, I yield to no man in my desire consistently with the interests of Canada; of promoting preferential trade, but I think that the course which this government has taken in this regard is not a course which is likely to promote that result. I am most anxious that the trade of this country, so far as the interests of this country will permit, should be in the direction of the Mother Country and in the direction of the other colonies of the Empire. I would not like to see any of the great industries of this country cut down or shattered, or the bread taken out of the mouths of our working men for that purpose."

Mr. Ross Robertson, another Tory member of the House of Commons, said, in the same debate:

"I feel that a preferential duty on British goods is a direct violation of the principle of protection. I would certainly not give, unless for a very material consideration, any advantage to either the workmen or the manufacturers of Great Britain, or for that matter, to the workmen or manufacturers of any country in the world. I am not willing that British manufacturers should have the money that Canadian manufacturers need."

In spite of this strong opposition from the leading Conservatives of that day the Liberal government granted a British preference. That preference has been increased with the life of each parliament and at each proposal to increase it the modern successors of these great leaders were strenuous in their opposition.

That there may be no misunderstanding of Mr. Borden's position on this question to-day, it is necessary only to recall what he said at Regina and Dauphin on his recent trip during the recess of the House. When he was asked at one of these places

would he increase the British preference he said he would do nothing to build a factory in Yorkshire at the expense of one in Canada. When asked if he would take off the duty on British agricultural implements coming into Canada, he replied that the limited preference already given had put several factories out of business and he must protect our industries.

No increase in the British preference is the sworn declaration of Mr. Borden, and "copying the example of Uncle Sam and raising the duties still higher," is the declaration of Conservative policy by Mr. McBride, who was, until lately, spoken of as the next leader of the party. That position is the declared position of the opposition in the matter of closer trade relations with Great Britain, reiterated, emphasized and brought down to date.

Against these declarations of principle it is only necessary to place in contrast the record of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Not only have British goods a preference of thirty-three per cent. in Canadian markets, but Sir Wilfrid declared at the Imperial Conference and on several public occasions since that time that "if Britain grants us preferential trade treatment we are prepared to still further increase our preference and meet her half way."

That such a purpose is in no way interfered with by the reciprocity agreement was made apparent by Sir Wilfrid in his great address in opening his campaign at Simcoe. On every platform where he has spoken since he has reaffirmed that position. His stirring words were:

"If the United States were to find fault with us because we gave a preference to Great Britain, to the mother country, and say: 'We will not maintain our agreement unless you refuse to give a preference to Great Britain,' we would say: 'Then take your course, gentlemen. There is nothing binding in this agreement.'"

This position is understood in Britain, it is understood in the United States, and Sir Wilfrid's firm declaration that he does not intend to permit reciprocity to stand between Canada and the Mother Country in any closer trade privileges that may be accorded by each to the other needs no further elucidation. Sir Wilfrid's position is unique in that he has not only negotiated an agreement with the United States, but he has held Canada independent of any fiscal complications or obligations which could interfere with the unhampered development of his avowed policy of British preference to the hilt.

## EAST AND WEST.

It is urged by the opponents of reciprocity that one of the effects of the pact will be to divert trade north and south to the ruin of the trade of the east with the west. It is urged that this effect would be ruinous to Canadian railroads and in consequence the commercial prosperity of Canada would suffer.

No better compliment could be paid to the logical argument that tariffs force trade out of natural channels than this, nor could any stronger statement be made in demonstration of the argument that the consumer pays the added cost of uniting production to consumption. The advocates of high tariffs in advancing these arguments simply confess that more is being charged for the common articles of commerce than the natural conditions of trade should warrant. The force of the argument reduced to its simplest illustration means only that the consumer of foodstuffs should be made to pay the cost of transportation from Atlantic to Pacific and maintain our railways rather than buy in Washington and put the savings in his pocket. It means, too, that the Ontario and Maritime Province producer should be compelled to ship his goods 3,000 miles to the Pacific Coast rather than sell them across the line near at home, in order to put dividends into the pockets of the railway magnates. Indeed, a Tory candidate for parliamentary honors in British Columbia has as one of his stock arguments that he would raise the duty so high that the British Columbia consumers would be "compelled" to buy beans and tobacco from the county of Kent. The apt pupil of his Premier teacher, to be sure.

It sounds very loyal, but how do the railway companies look at the loyal phase of the proposition? Why has the C. P. R. bought the Erie railway and the Wisconsin Central railway, about which so much favorable comment was made a few weeks ago? Why, indeed, unless they have determined to adopt the north and south route to the Atlantic seaboard. Why, unless they can short circuit their enormous shipments of grain from the Northwest through the Soo canal and over their American lines to the eastern seaboard instead of hauling the heavy loads around the head of Lake Superior? Do railways care under which flag they make money? Do they recognize boundary lines or the directions of the compass when they are economizing to increase dividends? Are their experts not denominated men of genius and their financiers men of calibre when they can form connections and acquire newer, shorter and easier gradient lines to avoid long hauls? Does anyone attack their loyalty because they prefer

to haul through the United States to find a seaport nearer their objective points?

Why has the Canadian Pacific railway succeeded in running every American ship off the Sound routes? Why has the Grand Trunk Pacific established terminals at Seattle? Why does the C. P. R. run a train from Vancouver to Portland? Why does it run over its own lines from Fernie to Spokane? Why has it acquired the Soo Line, so widely advertised and by which it has entry into Chicago? Who is diverting the trade North and South? Ask the railways; good Canadian roads, every one of them, and of which every Canadian is proud.

The Liberal government has been compelled to constitute and give authority to a Railway Commission, before which any man in Canada who has a grievance can appear and obtain redress for real wrongs. By this commission rates are controlled, though they are still standing at "all the traffic will bear." When tradesmen buy and sell in natural markets, railways will have to haul from where goods are sold to where they are bought, and when they can no longer do this profitably they can cease doing business or reduce their rates to normal conditions and charge just enough to get the business. A simple calculation must show the most obtuse that the protective tariffs under which obstructions are placed in the way of exchange of the necessities of life are the parents of almost every iniquity inflicted upon helpless humanity. Railroads must follow trade, and no nation should compel its people to tax themselves to maintain railways that are hauling products and life necessities long distances for the simple and commendable purpose of declaring dividends on heavily premeditated stock.

Let the producers and consumers have their turn; the railways have had theirs. Besides, they are able to look after themselves.

## FROM HON. PRICE ELLISON'S BUDGET SPEECH

February 13, 1911

It is regrettable, of course, that we do not supply more of the home consumption than we do, but, however fast we may produce in view of the increasing population it will be a long time yet before we can fully supply the home market, and in any event there will always be a very considerable amount of agricultural articles in one form or another that we shall import.

## ANOTHER BOOMERANG.

The Colonist published to-day in the same position as this article appears in the Times a long double-column lead editorial from the Chicago Democrat. The article is headed "Reciprocity, a Stepping Stone," and it argues forcibly that reciprocity must lead to annexation. The Times reprints here an editorial from the Colonist of May 9th, which seems to be a pretty good antidote for the Chicago opinion. Anyway, you pay your money and take your choice.

## ANNEXATION

(From the Colonist.)

The talk of annexation is very desultory, but it continues. We think all Canadians should resent it. It implies some sort of superiority on the part of the United States, a superiority that does not exist. It implies that there is something in the institutions of the United States that Canadians would like to enjoy, but are prevented from sharing because of their existing political condition. It suggests that there is a prestige attaching to citizenship of the United States which Canadians do not enjoy as citizens of the Empire. It presupposes that Canadians desire these things and therefore in their heart of hearts are ready to be annexed. This superiority, these features of United States institutions, this imagined prestige are non-existent. There is not an intelligent Canadian to-day who believes his country has anything to gain by annexation. It is surprising, therefore, how we listen to or read this talk about annexation with absolute complacency. We treat it with indifference. When a United States public man emits some nonsense on the subject, we simply smile; when a British paper talks about it, we attribute it to ignorance. The time has come when we should actively resent any suggestion that annexation to the United States is within the scope of possibility. We are as Canadians desirous of seeing the most friendly relations established between the two countries, but we propose to maintain our independent national existence within the Empire, and to work out our destiny in our own way.

## EXCHANGING FOODSTUFFS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Table Showing Volume of Trade in Natural Products With Duties Between the Two Countries.

Some very misleading statistics are current as to the interchange between Canada and the United States of foodstuffs. In spite of the high duties on both sides of the line, there is a considerable exchange, showing that at times and places this is profitable, despite the obstacles placed in the way. We have prepared from official sources a table, herewith reproduced, which shows the Canadian exports to, and imports from, the United States in foodstuffs, with the current rate of duties charged by each country:

Articles.	Canadian Duty.	Canadian Duty Paid from U.S.	United States Duty.	Canadian Duty Paid to U.S.
Wheat	12c. bu.	\$ 55,139	25c. bu.	\$1,823,647
Barley	12c. bu.	29,819	25c. bu.	65,098
Oats	12c. bu.	12,823	25c. bu.	534,075
Beef	10c. lb.	75,815	10c. lb.	12,633
Eggs	3c. doz.	177,577	5c. doz.	13,986
Butter	4c. lb.	16,163	5c. lb.	201,985
Sheep	10c. p.c.	191,492	10c. p.c.	587,094
Swine	2c. p.c.	2,145	15c. p.c.	4,397
Potatoes	2c. bu.	179,949	25c. bu.	548,194
*Green fruit	10c. 100 lbs.	1,206,585	.....	304,711

\* Canadian schedules on green fruits are: Apples, bbl. 40c; berries, 2c. lb.; cranberries, etc., 25c; peaches, 1c. lb.; pears, 2c. lb.; bananas, pineapples, etc., free. The United States duties are: 25c a bushel for apples, peaches, pears, etc.; and berries, 1c. per quart.

These statistics of Canadian imports from the United States are taken from a tabulated statement submitted to parliament on March 20, 1911, by Hon. W. Patterson in reply to an inquiry by a member. The figures as to wheat and many other items conflict with those published in Conservative campaign literature, but the above table is official and is correct. It will be seen that the total imports of natural products into Canada for the year 1910 paid duty at \$1,957,306 while the exports to the United States for the same year paid \$2,961,082. The result is somewhat startling. It shows that the balance of trade in duty on natural products amounts to \$2,003,776 in favor of Canada. It will thus be seen that the products which are included in the reciprocity pact and from which the duty is to be removed constitute the chief items of exchange. It will pay the reader to cut this table out and keep it for reference in case of the distortion of facts and publication of false figures so often resorted to by the opponents of reciprocity.



# HOW AMERICAN TRUSTS ARE FIGHTING TO BEAT RECIPROCITY IN CANADA

And How One Conservative Paper, While Denying Their Participation, Is Working With Them

The Montreal Star denies angrily and violently that the money of American trusts is being employed to finance the campaign against reciprocity in Canada—protests too much, one might be pardoned for thinking.

The Montreal Star brings no evidence and offers no argument to controvert that statement, which is made upon the authority of the Washington correspondents of responsible American newspapers favorable to the passing of the agreement.

But the Montreal Star is itself publishing, as part of its campaign literature, the writings of a man whose firm was compelled publicly to admit before the United States senate that it receives money from the United States trusts to carry on the fight against reciprocity.

The Montreal Star not long ago published an article from a resident of New York City strongly warning Canadians that annexation was the great object of the reciprocity agreement.

The author of that letter was one Graham, of the firm of Allen & Graham, of New York. The firm of Allen & Graham are professional publicity promoters and lobbyists. Mr. Graham appeared before the senate finance committee to give evidence on the reciprocity question, ostensibly in behalf of the Farmers' Grange, and was very extensively questioned as to the parties from whom he received fees for this work. Part of the examination reads as follows:

**Senator Stone**—Have you or your firm any arrangement with other interests (than the Grange) for pay or for compensation for these services against reciprocity?

**Mr. Graham**—I decline to answer that question.

**Senator Stone**—How many interests are you accepting pay from outside of the Grange?

**Mr. Graham**—I decline to answer.

**Senator Stone**—Are you acquainted with Mr. Chester W. Lyman?

**Mr. Graham**—I am not; I do not know him; I never saw him.

**Senator Stone**—He is secretary and assistant to the president of the International Paper Company, is he not?

**Mr. Graham**—I do not know.

**Senator Stone**—Have you conferred or talked with your partner, about any conference that he has had with Mr. Lyman?

**Mr. Graham**—I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, whether I have to answer questions as to my private business.

**Mr. Joseph H. Allen** is Mr. Graham's partner—partner, that is to say, of the gentleman who writes for the Montreal Star to warn Canadians that the object of reciprocity is annexation. He, too, was examined before the same committee on the subject of the anti-reciprocity campaign. Part of his evidence was as follows:

**Senator Stone**—Did you ask any manufacturer at any time or suggest to him that he should contribute to the expenses of the campaign?

**Mr. Allen**—I think to such manufacturers as came to me I did suggest that they ought to contribute.

**Senator Stone**—About this anti-reciprocity campaign?

**Mr. Allen**—Yes, sir.

**Senator Stone**—What was that conversation? The substance of it and ex-

actly what it was as nearly as you can remember?

**Mr. Allen**—I think he said that the American Woolen Company, or the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, would help financially in this campaign; he thought they would; and I said that we would be very glad to receive any amount that they contributed, but he failed to make good.

It is interesting in this connection to note the past record of Messrs. Allen & Graham as lobbyists and publicity men for legislative projects, since they are the firm upon whose assurance the Montreal Star asks its readers to believe that reciprocity is being engineered with a view to annexation. In the course of this same inquiry it was developed that—to quote the speech of Senator Stone on the subject—they have worked for numerous interests.

**Senator Stone**—They have, or at least Mr. Allen, the senior member of the firm, has had, among his clients, the Standard Oil Company, the Cottonseed Oil Trust, and the Whiskey Trust, and other clients of like kind and character.

Often while using the name of the Grange to fur-

ther, their ends they were in the employ of other people—that, is great interests on the outside had them hired to come here to get through legislation—and they were permitted by National Master Bachelor and his official associates to come here and use the name of the Grange in the promotion of their legislative work.

**Senator Williams**—In one part of the testimony I think Mr. Bachelor confessed, and that they themselves confessed, that in some cases where they came down ostensibly to represent the Grange they were paid by some other interests.

**Senator Stone**—Yes more than once.

**Senator Williams**—You find the Montreal Star publishing as part of its campaign material articles prepared by a firm of very well known lobbyists and publicity agents of New York, habitually employed by the great trust interests of the United States to promote their legislative projects under a hypocritical disguise, confessed receivers of money from manufacturers to get up the campaign of the National Grange, also being paid by the American manufacturers to get up the only campaign which now offers any hope of defeating reciprocity—that of the Canadian Conservative party?

And we find the Montreal Star shrieking denials of the charge that American money can possibly be used to combat reciprocity in Canada.

Can dissimulation go further?

Messrs. Allen and Graham prepared the case against reciprocity for the National Grange; and the money they got for doing it came partly perhaps from the Grange but partly from persons whom they refuse to name, while the great trusts which oppose reciprocity were being informed that it was their duty to pay up for the same cause. Mr. Graham is providing some signed articles bearing his own name as part of the Star's campaign against reciprocity. Somebody is providing an enormous amount of literature for the Star and other Conservative papers, bearing no sign of its origin. Is it at all out of the way to inquire whether the gentlemen who were paid by American manufacturers, even to get up the campaign of the National Grange, are also being paid by the American manufacturers to get up the only campaign which now offers any hope of defeating reciprocity—that of the Canadian Conservative party?

which they desire to see supported by others.

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## A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

Reciprocity, some hold, will hand the British Columbia fruit-grower a blow at the point in his girth where the ribs cease to be a protection. Free apples is the punch in the solar plexus that he is supposed to shrink from. To tell the honest truth about it, whether he shrink or not depends on whether he is Grit or Tory. The Tory fruit-grower is shrinking because he is told to shrink by Borden and McBride, and fears, or pretends to fear, the blow. The Liberal fruit-grower is not afraid, and will vote for reciprocity and his party without fearing that he is voting against his pocket. Which goes to show that the Tory fruit-grower's nervousness is a political rather than preferential. The general rate on apples coming into Canada from the United States now is forty cents per barrel. The present United States tariff is twenty-five cents per bushel. The good red apple would have to be grown with wings, which would make it resemble a cherub, to enable it to fly over this tariff wall. Instead of an enemy, the free apple may turn out to be a blessing.

ing to the British Columbia fruit-growers. The British Columbia apple is later than the Washington and Oregon apple. Because it is later and grown a few miles farther north, it is firmer and sweeter and a better "keeper." This quality of keeping is really the most desirable quality in an apple. An apple may be foody and well-flavored and may be a good eating apple and a good cooking apple, but if it is not an "extra good keeper," it does not look good to the consumers who lay in a supply of apples for the winter and buy British Columbia apples. These consumers will continue to buy the British Columbia apple when the apple is free, because it is a better keeping fruit than the earlier and softer apples of Washington and Oregon. Then the late British Columbia apple will have a much better chance in the American market than the earlier American apple will have over here. Late markets are best markets for apples. The prices advance with the season. As the thermometer sinks lower the price of apples rises higher.—Saturday Sunset

## HOW LIBERALS WERE DEFEATED IN 1908

TORIES MADE USE OF A FORGED TELEGRAM  
Read by Barnard—Published by Colonist—Repudiated by Leader Borden

Nearly three years ago, at a Conservative smoker in the A. O. U. hall, two nights before the general election held on October 26, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Conservative candidate in the present campaign, read to a large audience the notorious false telegram dealing with Asiatic immigration purporting to come to the Colonist from R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party. In order to convey some idea of the impression the reading of this spurious message created upon the audience the Times reproduces the following extracts from the report of the meeting which appeared in the Colonist on October 25, the next day.

The greatest ovation I have ever known, just after Mr. Barnard had finished his speech, Mr. Barnard got up and read the following telegram:

Halifax, October 24, 1908.

"Colonist, Victoria.

"Your message received: The Conservative party stands for a white Canada, the protection of white labor and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics."

"R. L. BORDEN."

"He had hardly finished reading it, when the audience rose as one man and fairly shouted itself hoarse. After several minutes of uproar, three cheers and a tiger were enthusiastically given for R. L. Borden, following this up with 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.' It was all that was needed to cap the climax and was striking proof of how deadly in earnest are British Columbians on the vital question of Asiatic Exclusion, that life and death matter for the future of the province, with which the Liberals have so recklessly played fast and loose."

(Colonist, Oct. 25th.)

CHIEFS FOR BORDEN WIRE—CLEAR-CUT PLEDGE TO EXCLUDE ASIATICS EVOKES TREMENDOUS OVATION.

"The Conservative campaign came to an enthusiastic end last night with a most successful smoker at the A. O. U. W. hall. The building was crowded to the doors with happy, confident voters representative of all sections of the community and all imbued with a single aim. The audience was very much in earnest and when Mr. Barnard

read Mr. Borden's telegram stating that the Conservative party stood for the absolute exclusion of Asiatics the roar of applause which went up could be heard on Government street. The whole of the vast audience rose to its feet and shouted and cheered and it was several minutes before the proceedings could be resumed."

Editorially, the Colonist in the same issue said:

"We direct consideration to the telegram from Mr. Borden reproduced in fac-simile on Page Two this morning, and we also point out that the trend of public sentiment has for a year or more been strongly against the Liberals as shown by the Colonist from Victoria in Ontario and New Brunswick."

In the same issue in which the above reports appeared the Colonist reproduced with significant emphasis a fac-simile of the false message, to which it directed public attention as the policy of Mr. R. L. Borden.

When Parliament met late in January, 1909, Mr. Borden repudiated the telegram in the course of a verbal encounter with the Prime Minister. Following is that part of the Hansard report which contains the Conservative leader's repudiation:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—On the 24th of October my hon. friend sent a telegram which was read in the city of Victoria by my hon. friend, the present member for Victoria (Mr. Barnard) to the assembled faithful: "Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a white Canada, the protection of white labor, and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics."

Mr. R. L. Borden—The right hon. gentleman has taken upon himself to state to this House that I sent this telegram. I beg to state that I did not send the telegram.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I accept altogether the explanation of my hon. friend.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Well, the right hon. gentleman should not have asserted unqualifiedly that I had sent it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Mr. Speaker, if I have done an injustice to my hon. friend, I have good warrant for saying what I have said, because that telegram was read by his friend who has since been elected to support him, by the hon. member for Victoria city; it was published in the Colonist the following day and approved to the echo. Perhaps my hon. friend is not content. I have only this to say, that if he did not send the telegram, then he has obtained and his party has obtained the seat for Victoria by false pretences. Here is a fac-simile of the telegram published in the Colonist on October 25. "It was a lie, so my hon. friend says. I am sorry, not for myself, but for my hon. friend that that party in British Columbia had to resort to lies in order to carry an election."

Mr. R. L. Borden—If my hon. friend will permit me: I sent a telegram but the concluding portion of it was not as my hon. friend has read it. I will produce the telegram which I did send.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I put upon the table the fac-simile of the telegram which was published in the Colonist on October 25.

## Election Pointers for the People

Reciprocity means the removal of taxation on what you eat. In other words, it will do away with taxing foodstuffs at the expense of the consumer for the benefit of the producer.

Let us give you an instance how it will affect you. Let us say you are sitting down to your breakfast. You find that you have on the table the following excellent fare at the prices which the articles cost you at your grocer's:

1 Canteloupe, 15 cts.

4 Fresh Eggs, each, 4 1/2 cts.

1 lb. Ham, 20 cts.

1 lb. Fresh Creamery Butter, 45 cts.

Besides a number of other things, such as porridge, toast, etc. These are the current prices at the present time with the duty in force. That day you go over to visit your friend in Seattle, and curiously enough, he has the same things of the same quality on his breakfast table next morning, and they cost him:

1 Canteloupe, 7 1/2 cts.

4 Fresh Eggs, each, 3 1/2 cts.

1 lb. Ham, 12 1/2 cts.

1 lb. Fresh Creamery Butter, 35 cts.

Your Seattle friend happens to be a painter, and on asking him what his wages are, he tells you \$4.50 per day, while you in the same trade here in Victoria are getting \$4.00 per day, and your living expenses are very much higher.

Reciprocity will mean to you that while it cannot in any way unfavorably affect your wages, it will reduce your cost of living to the level of that of your Seattle friend.

Did you notice the facts re "Consumers and Wage Earners," setting out the difference in the prices of various articles of food in Victoria and Seattle, which is now appearing in the Times?

There can be no refutation of the plain facts there set out, nor has any been attempted. The statements in

such article can be verified at any time by anyone.

The day of the consumer has come.

Is it any wonder, then, that the Conservatives, for want of any argument against reciprocity, are not only driven to their old tactics of flag-waving, but would seem to insinuate that Canadians will have their country annexed to the United States without their having any voice in the matter?

If this annexation cry was not only humiliating to Canadian spirit, but insulting to the intelligence of the Canadian people, one would scarcely think it worth while to treat it seriously. Can any one point to anything that has ever been done by the Conservative Party in Canada to in any way foster the imperial spirit. Such a cry by such a party can only be conceived in desperation and born in hypocrisy.

There is nothing new, however, about this feature of Tory flag-waving. Most of our citizens will recollect how in the dull time before '96, in the days of stagnation and dry rot, when the Tories were in power, how our then representatives used to periodically wave the flag at election times and going back to Ottawa would promptly vote for an increase of duty on British iron. In fact, it was only on similar occasions to these that they were ever heard of, and as far as they ever getting anything done for the city, their performances were a standing joke.

Why in the name of common sense should we be accused of disloyalty to the Empire because we wish to make with another nation a purely business agreement of a nature indisputably beneficial to ourselves? Are we not of age here in Canada, so that we are competent to make business arrangements with other dealers without being called disloyal? Does not England herself do an enormous volume of trade with the United States, and is she disloyal to the Empire?

Then as to the annexation cry. This,

in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "Arrant nonsense." Annexation can only come by conquest or by agreement. The latter is no more likely to happen than the former. Because we propose to enter into a business contract, which from our point of view lowers the cost of living and opens up a larger market for our products, and in other ways will very materially benefit us, we are accused of disloyalty by the Conservatives. The same Conservatives, forsooth, who have in this province handed over to Americans immense tracts of land and timber limits!

Well weigh these things, and vote for Templeman and reciprocity on the 21st September.

This will mean that you are keeping in line with the progressive spirit which this city is now feeling the effects of.

What with the very extensive street work that is being carried on, the large amount of sewer construction just beginning, the Sooke Lake water scheme, and other big projects which are likely to be set on foot in the near future, there will be more than enough work to go around for many years to come.

Let the working-man see to it that while he gets the standard rate of wages, he does not have to pay exorbitant prices for the necessities of life. He now has his chance to increase the purchasing power of his wages by voting for reciprocity. By doing this he will also help to keep in power a Government under which Canada has become prosperous.

Keep in line with the rest of Canada so that the spirit of progress will not be killed in Victoria. . . .

For what can Harry Barnard do for Victoria in the cold shades of the opposition at Ottawa?

All over Canada the people are going to vote for Reciprocity. Do it in Victoria and vote for Templeman.

that we have the very best shipping facilities! (Applause.)

"We want to better the docks of the city, and there is one way in which we can do that, and that is by building a breakwater at Brothie ledge. It is a local matter, but I do not think we are asking too much in suggesting to our prospective member that he give the project his support with the government with a view to furthering the proposition. We are progressing to-day, we are progressing rapidly, but our further progress and prosperity is dependent on the passing of the reciprocity pact." (Applause.)

In the course of his reply Mr. Templeman said: It is absolutely correct that with the completion of the Panama canal and the inauguration of the reciprocity proposals the tremendous growth of trade following in the wake of these two events will render the present conditions of the harbor altogether inadequate for the increasing business; and I think it is wisdom on the part of the public to take time by the forelock in the matter of providing adequate shipping facilities for the future.

"So far as I am concerned I will certainly do everything within my power, as I have already done (cheers) to secure the co-operation of Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, in the breakwater project. In fact I may say that I already have his assurance that as soon as I am convinced of the feasibility of the scheme he will be ready to put his engineers to work on the job. (Loud cheers.) In regard to the post office, I may say that it was started by a Conservative government, and it was still in an incomplete condition in 1897. I have no doubt whatever that a new post office more centrally situated would better suit the convenience of the public. I know very well that it is overcrowded already. The post office and the customs house are full to overflowing, and many of the officials are in very cramped position. It will be necessary to concentrate these offices in the present office and build a new post office in a more central place."

## IMPROVED SHIPPING FACILITIES HERE

BROTCHIE LEDGE SCHEME

WILL BE TAKEN UP

Hon. Wm. Templeman to Bring This Work to Attention of the Government

If reciprocity is passed British Columbia will derive special benefit from the increased trade that will develop between Canada and the United States. Victoria should reap a substantial share of it, but it will be necessary to provide improved accommodation for shipping, especially in consideration of the approach of the completion of the Panama canal. In this connection the attention of Mr. Joshua Kingham in the course of his speech tendering the Liberal nomination to Hon. W. Templeman on August 17, and the minister's reply.

Mr. Kingham said: "When you are the representative of the city of Victoria you will not forget her any more than you have done in the past. We are hoping that under reciprocity the business of the city will increase rapidly. Its shipping will make tremendous strides, and with the advent of the Panama canal we will have some of the largest vessels in the world calling at this port of the Pacific. We have to keep abreast of the times, and it is up to us to see

## WHAT FOOD PRODUCTS COST BRITISH COLUMBIANS

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on March 7 last, Hon. Wm. Templeman said:

The Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance for the province of British Columbia, stated the other day in his budget speech, that British Columbia last year produced of live stock, dairy products, meats, fruit, vegetables, etc., some \$14,390,000 worth, and that during the same period the importations of similar products amounted to over \$14,500,000 worth, or in other words, British Columbia really imported more food products than she produced. Now, if the consumer pays the duty, then I submit that when these goods are imported from a foreign country, and when the consumers in British Columbia number 90 per cent. of the total population they are paying duty to the extent of \$2,500,000 upon the \$14,500,000 imported.

The people of British Columbia paid \$2,500,000 either in duty or in enhanced price caused by the duty on the importations into the province. I assume,

of course, that the duty in the majority of instances enhanced the price to the consumer, even on the home product, and it is not unfair to say that if a ton of hay was brought in from Washington and paid \$2 a ton duty, hay coming from Alberta would be sold at the same price in the Vancouver market, and, therefore, that the amount of money contributed by the consumers of British Columbia in imported food products was two and a half million dollars, and that, without any reference whatever to the enhanced price which the producers in British Columbia may have obtained for the \$14,000,000 worth of products they produced. These figures are sufficient to show that the cost of living in British Columbia, due to this duty and the enhanced price in consequence of the duty, must be high, as we all know it is, and it may be and in all probability will be very materially reduced through the fact that this agreement will remove the duties on agricultural products.

TORIES POORLY ADVISED.

"Let Well Enough Alone" Sounds Well But Is It Practical Advice?

What would be thought of the wisdom of the man who was getting \$1.50 per day refusing \$1.75 a day merely because some chap who was getting \$30 a day advised him to "Let well enough alone."

If a manufacturer whose output was \$100,000 a year saw an opportunity of doubling that output, would he accept the advice of any person who told him that he was doing all right now, and that he should "Let well enough alone?"

Is there a business man in the world who would consider such advice practical?

Would the so-called philanthropists who under the guise of patriotism, are shouting this advice, ever have become millionaires had they in their original humble positions refused to take advantage of every opportunity afforded, and settled back, accepting the admonition "Let well enough alone?"

It is never time to "Let well enough alone," when one can do better.

LOOKING FOR NEW MARKETS.

We have nineteen trade agents in various parts of the world looking for better markets for us, in which both to buy and sell, costing us nearly \$125,000 annually. We also spend over \$500,000 each year in steamship subsidies to foster trade with foreign countries, not including Great Britain. If it is a wise policy, and it is recognized to be, to cultivate trade with China, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Germany, France and many other countries thousands of miles away, at such a large expense, what folly it would be to refuse to extend our trade with our nearest neighbor and by far our best customer, when we have the best offer ever made to any country? It would simply be criminal and suicidal to do so.

If we had refused to negotiate or accept the offers made, those now objecting would have condemned the government in the most scathing terms.

B. C. FRUIT WILL NOT SUFFER

Hon. H. E. Young, acting premier of B. C. during Hon. Mr. McBride's absence in England, addressing the Victoria Board of Trade on July 15th, said:

"The very great success won in Eastern Canada and Great Britain by British Columbia fruit in 1910 was a gratifying feature of the year. The winning of the Hogg memorial medal of the Royal Horticultural Society was an event in the fruit growing world, which places British Columbia on a plane by herself, for this medal is only given for super-excellence, and this was the first time the society felt justified in awarding it."

"Victoria's fruit growing capabilities were prominently demonstrated at the Vancouver apple show, where the first prize was awarded to a carload of King apples, the produce of this district, in competition with Oregon, Washington and the mainland."

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# FARMERS LOOK TO AMERICAN MARKETS

## How the Question of Wider Markets is Forced on the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces

Here are a few more facts to add to the great accumulation of substantial reasons why reciprocity should prevail and at the earliest possible date: The Washington crop report for August says that owing to excessive heat and continued dry weather the yield of American wheat will be 20,000,000 bushels less than last year, and corn will be 450,000,000 bushels under the estimate of a month ago, and less by 500,000,000, or 13 per cent, than the crop report of 1919. Corn's condition on August 1 was only 65.5 against 80.1 on July, and a ten years average 81.2. The condition of potatoes is only 62.3 as against a ten years condition average of 84.8. The yield will be only 249,870,000 bushels, 58,000,000 short of last year. Not since 1906 has the hay crop been less than 40,000,000 tons, but the estimate for this year is only 42,000,000 tons. The oats crop will be 338,900,000 bushels short of last year. Barley will be 22,000,000 short of last year. If reciprocity were in vogue so we could send this fall's crops to the States we would command prosperity prices.

Papers that do not care for their reputation for truthfulness attempt to depreciate the value of the American market by saying that although there are ninety million people in the States only one-third of them, or thirty mil-

lion, are buyers of Canadian produce. The Calgary opposition paper so stated last night. To begin with, no farmer grinds his own flour. The mills grind the flour for the whole ninety million and compete as vigorously as possible for the flour business of the world. Therefore the entire milling industry of the States with their \$480,000,000 of capital are, or would be under reciprocity, buyers of Canadian hard wheat.

But even at that, the statement that all but thirty million of the Americans grow their own produce is a joke. This same paper has, within recent months, rather boasted that the American nation is going to blue ruin because the percentage of urban population is out of proportion to the whole. The actual facts are that approximately two-fifths of the people, or, on a basis of ninety million population, thirty-six million are engaged in agriculture, leaving fifty-four million growing no produce whatever. And this latter number is increasing very rapidly. New York, the greatest city of the continent, with over three and a half million in 1900,

increased over 38 per cent. in ten years. The table of increase of city population is a remarkable thing to contemplate. The per cent. of increase of cities of ten thousand and up ranges from 20 per cent. up to 300 per cent, and more in ten years. The record of city growth will be maintained and the percentage of population classed as non-producers of foodstuffs will increase tremendously.

But even of the thirty-six million classed as farmers and farm laborers few grow what they consume. For

instance, comparatively little wheat is grown in the south, the wheat states being the northern border states. Minnesota, the Dakotas, Indiana, Kansas and Washington grow more than half of the entire wheat crop. With reciprocity, the whole of the eastern and southern states would be as fair a market for the Canadians as for the Kansas crop. Over 450,000,000 are invested in breweries all over the union and over half of the barley is grown in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Canadian barley is vastly

superior for malting and under reciprocity would compete easily with the best barley of the few states that grow it. And the price of American barley notwithstanding its inferior quality, is thirty to fifty per cent. better than the Canadian price. Reciprocity in barley would be worth millions to Canadian farmers. This year, with corn five hundred million short, Canada could market barley to take its place—if the Canadian farmers had it. And the reason they have not grown it is because of the lack of markets and the

low price. Barley is a poor American crop and a safe and abundant Canadian crop, ripening early and weighing heavily.

The annual percentage of the American crops available for export is steadily decreasing and the value of the American market therefore steadily increasing. On a year like this when the American crop is short the Canadian farmers would, under reciprocity, profit abundantly. And at best one crop in five is bad. If, as this year, it occurs that the Canadian crop is good when the American crop is bad the advantage to the Canadian farmer, whose surplus is very great, would be enormous.

It is folly to talk of no American market. Under reciprocity the American market would be a home market. Grain and stock from Canada will go without reloading to its Minneapolis and Chicago, destination. The American is a great exporter. The American market is a good market because of this thrifty export business. American millers are grabbing the developing Oriental trade. Amer-

ican and Canadian mills, regardless of sentiment, are practically one and the same. With reciprocity the Canadian wheat could market its share at American mills for that growing Oriental trade.

And so on and so on. The arguments can be piled up, fact on fact. There is only one plea that reason or insanity can urge against it, and you will agree that reason cannot urge that—the loyalty plea. Will intelligent men who want to send their children to college and buy a piano for the home, be befuddled by this loyalty talk? We think not. It is not a question of loyalty at all, for prosperity begets loyalty. When Canada was down in the gloom, Canadians went over bodily to the States. In 1870 9 per cent. of the American foreign-born population were Canadians; in 1880, 11 per cent.; in 1890, 10.5 per cent, and still in 1900 11.3 per cent.—Canadian born! But now, by the grace of God and good government, Canada is getting her dues, and, nurtured by the hope of prosperity, loyalty is springing anew in their breasts and they are returning home, or rather to new homes in the Canadian west!

Really, in decent regard for the reputation of Canadian intelligence, should we not repudiate this false alarm.—Calgary News-Telegram.

## Workmen Love Reciprocity For the Enemies It Has Made

One of the strongest champions of reciprocity is J. G. O'Donoghue, solicitor for the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who in a letter to the Toronto Star on March 18 mercilessly used the lash on the opponents of the agreement. Mr. O'Donoghue's letter should be carefully read. Here it is:

In the discussion of the reciprocity agreement there are as many professions to express the views of the workman and the effect it would have on him, that it might not be out of place to learn what he himself has to say about it.

In the first place, it is to be observed that the opponents of reciprocity are one and the same class as the tariff reformers in Great Britain. The latter and the former both declaim against reciprocity on the ground, amongst others, that it will render tariff reform impossible. In dealing with one, therefore, the workers are expressing themselves also with regard to the other.

Opponents of Reciprocity. Foremost in the clamor against reciprocity is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the self-constituted friend of the workman—friendly to his trade unions "as long as they are properly conducted."

"Shure," said Dooley, "if properly conducted, an' there ye are. An' how wud they have them conducted? N's strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly any wages, and dam few members."

The worker starts out by declaring that if the defeat of the reciprocity pact would be a good thing for the worker, the C. M. A. would not be endeavoring to encompass that defeat. The Dominion Trades Congress in its presentation of the case of labor in support of recent legislation before the Dominion parliament said of the C. M. A.: "No one can mention a single case where it helped a workman suffering under sweat-shop or other adverse conditions to lift himself from the mire; nor where it proposed or endorsed legislation for the protection of women and children; nor where it gave heed to the cry of an oppressed worker. Its history is a record of a purely selfish desire to safeguard its own pocket at the expense of the general public."

None were so fond in their demands for the upbuilding and strengthening of Imperial unity and the protection of British interests as the C. M. A. And yet when Mr. Carroll, M. P., proposed an increase of the preferential tariff to 40 per cent. the walls and lamentations from the members of the C. M. A. were simply deafening in their intensity. The loyalists of yesterday, the noisy proclaimers of their undying attachment to Great Britain, became at once ardent advocates of "Canada First," no matter how Great Britain suffered. What fools they must think the people are to be gulled by such vapors and twaddle! The people know that the members of the C. M. A. are out, first, last and all the time, to benefit their pockets. It is simply a disguise and a shame that the old flag, and the real attachment to Great Britain that it represents, should be permitted to be used as a cloak to hide the base motives of those who insult it by the dishonorable use they make of it. A workman would soon see to it.

So the opposition of the C. M. A. to the reciprocity agreement is one cause for suspecting that the agreement must be of some advantage to the Canadian workman. The latter loves it for the enemies it has made.

The Conspiracy of Capital.

A second glance at the list of the opponents of the agreement discloses the noble guardians of self-constituted "Canada First." These are the men who have no fears for their own loyalty by reason of their trade relations with the United States, but who are suspicious of the loyalty of the farmers and artisans—under similar conditions. Take, for instance, Sir Edmund Walker. The head of a great financial institution, he does not hesitate to take the hard-earned money of Canadian farmers and artisans to lend to build up United States institutions to compete with those whose money he is using. Why? Because it is profitable to do so. The loyalty of the common people, on the other hand, is in their hearts, and not in their pockets. As

Canadians, they love every foot of Canada. They take a personal pride in her resources, her history, her achievements, her ambitions, her ideals and her future. Their love is not affected by the jingle in their pockets. And yet Sir Edmund Walker questions the loyalty of these people.

Take another who wears a protective tariff "as high as Haman's gallows." That is Edward Gurney of Toronto. It is no wonder he does. His manager swore that from the labor of one iron moulder in his foundry, to whom about \$4 was paid for a day's work, the Gurney Foundry Company made in one day a net profit of from \$15 to \$20. If the ordinary worker had a watermelon like that, it would be not only tariff protection, but police protection, he would want.

What Is Said to the Worker. Of course, the opponent of reciprocity rarely appeals to the farmer and artisan on the plea of injury to himself. It is always the injury to them that bothers him. As Dooley says: "He cares no more for himself than he does for his right eye." And what does he tell the artisan?

First of all, the workman is told that poverty, hard times, and unemployment will follow the change in the tariff; and the "special interest" man will point to England as an example. But he will have nothing to say about poverty and unemployment in protected countries. Take a look at some of them.

The United States. Wages—The labor department at Washington says wages are falling. The prices of necessities are rising. The prices of food within 10 years have increased 28 per cent., whilst wages have fallen 10 to 15 per cent.

Whilst the protectionist wants a tariff to protect Canadian workmen from the high-priced labor of the United States, he shows a wonderful inconsistency in wishing protection as well as the pauper labor of Europe. But, as Will Payne says, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post of December 20, 1908: "The great tariff falsehood, after all, is that high duties are for the benefit of workmen, who would be ruined by competition with the pauper labor of Europe. It is doubtful if the political annals of mankind contained a bolder bulker, more audacious lie than this. 'High duties,' he adds, 'cannot protect United States labor, for there is little doubt that it is already the cheapest labor in the cheapest when measured against its output, giving, for dollar in wages, a greater product than any other. This is, in part, due to the character of the workmen, but more to the fact that machinery is used in American production to a greater extent and to better advantage than elsewhere.'"

In a Massachusetts shoe factory the labor cost of making a first quality shoe fell from 34 per cent. of the price in 1855 to only 18 per cent. in 1880. In a New Jersey cigar shop, machines operated by children produced cigars at a labor cost of \$2.10 a thousand, against \$7 for the best handwork."

Again, "in 1869 each industrial employee produced \$1,438; in 1905, \$2,739. In 1869 wages amounted to 29 per cent. of the product; in 1905 to only 18 per cent."

So that when we observe wages falling and the cost of living going up in the United States, the tariff does not turn out to be that aid to home building that its advocates claim.

Protected From the Cradle to Grave.

The workmen, sleeping peacefully upon a 30 per cent. mattress, covered with a 30 per cent. quilt and a 35 per cent. comforter, awaken to gaze upon a 30 per cent. chroma hanging on the wall, covered with 35 per cent. wall paper. Lifting his head from a 30 per cent. pillow, he steps upon a 25 per cent. carpet, where he alights upon a 30 per cent. tack. He lifts a 35 per cent. flannel nightgown, slips into a 35 per cent. shirt and 25 per cent. trousers, 35 per cent. socks and 35 per cent. shoes; ties the shoes with 35 per cent. laces, and washes himself with 35 per cent. soap. The drying operation is performed with a 30 per cent. towel, and the combing of his hair with a 35 per cent. comb, after hunting for a 35 per cent. collar button, and probably finds a 25 per cent. pantalon button missing, necessitating the tight-

ening of his 35 per cent. suspenders. The request for the replacing of the button in the proper place is met by his wife in a 35 per cent. corset and other highly protected clothing. She does the necessary stitching on a 30 per cent. sewing machine, with 25 per cent. thread, the final act being performed with a 30 per cent. thimble. Before leaving for downstairs he adjusts his 10 per cent. artificial teeth, and then descends to light a fire in the 25 per cent. stove with 25 per cent. charcoal, which he carries in a 25 per cent. coal bucket. He may, perhaps, use some Rockefeller 30 per cent. coal oil to assist matters. He then sits down on a 30 per cent. chair, at a 30 per cent. table covered with a 30 per cent. tablecloth, his knees being protected by a 30 per cent. table napkin. In due season he has his choice of the following articles of food: Apples, protected, 40 cents a barrel; bacon and ham, protected, 2 cents a pound; cheese 3 cents a pound; butter, 4 cents a pound; coffee, 10 cents; potatoes, 15 cents a bushel. He assists himself with a 35 per cent. knife and a 30 per cent. fork, likely selling his 35 per cent. cuffs in the operation.

Before he leaves for work he arranges for his children to regale themselves with 25 per cent. sugar candy during the day, with 35 per cent. dolls; that they shall go to school with 30 per cent. school bags and 35 per cent. copybooks, decked with 35 per cent. ribbons. These things arranged, he daily takes his 30 per cent. tool bag, filled with 30 per cent. nails, 30 per cent. tools, 25 per cent. axe, carries a 30 per cent. crowbar, lights his 35 per cent. pipe with protected 50 cents a pound tobacco, flexes his 30 per cent. hat firmly on his head and hustles off through the dark of the morning guided by the light from 30 per cent. gas lamps. His daily routine of work may mean shoving a 30 per cent. wheelbarrow and welding a 30 per cent. pick, but he works his nine or ten hours, as the case may be, and returns at night to his well protected home.

His wife, smiling at him through a 15 per cent. window, probably thinking of the new 50 per cent. bonnet which she has purchased and glad of the fact that her day, too is over, with freedom from 35 per cent. clothes wringing, 35 per cent. curtains, 30 per cent. brooms, 25 per cent. brushes, 35 per cent. baby carriages, 35 per cent. sleds, and a 30 per cent. dog. After a pro-

tracted supper he adjusts his 30 per cent. eyeglasses, lights the 30 per cent. gas coming through a 30 per cent. gas meter, listens to his wife playing a few hymns on a 30 per cent. organ and is warmed by a 25 per cent. clock that the retiring hour has come. Tired, and protected to death he seeks his bed chamber thinking of the struggle of the morrow and succeeding days, with the free labor of the world, assisted to dollars by hundreds of thousands of Canada of government money. After a few years he dies, 30 per cent. craps buried on his door, and he is finally buried in a 25 per cent. coffin. He is protected from the cradle to the grave.

### ELECTION PREDICTIONS

Dispatches predicting a victory for Mr. Borden in the East are already appearing in the anti-reciprocity organ in Victoria. These unfounded reports will increase and multiply as the day of election approaches. They all emanate from the same source, the headquarters of "the interests" in Montreal. They are not new from an electioneering point of view. A review of the columns of our contemporary proves that the Conservatives professed to be just as confident in the year 1908, and everyone in Victoria remembers, or ought to remember, the result of that contest. It is not necessary to be a prophet in order to predict a victory for the Liberal government on the 21st of September. All independent authorities agree that Laurier will have a larger majority in the new parliament than he had in the old. Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has always voted in favor of reciprocity when reciprocity was an issue in Dominion elections. Sir Wilfrid, for the first time in his career as leader, will attain his oft-expressed ambition, a majority of the representatives from Ontario behind him in Parliament. No one attempts seriously to dispute the fact that the government, already strong in the Maritime Provinces, will increase its strength as a result of the voting on the 21st of September. Then reciprocity is so popular in the prairie provinces that Conservative candidates are declaring that they will vote for its ratification if elected. The Times asks its readers to make a note of what is stated here and compare it with the published results on the 22nd of September.

What Reciprocity Will Do. What change in the above will reciprocity bring forth? How will it affect the workman's food? The following list will tell:

Free Food.	Present	Proposed
Apples.....	40c a bbl.	Free
Pears.....	35 per cent.	Free
Peaches.....	31 per 100 lbs.	Free
Turkey.....	30c bush.	Free
Onions.....	30c bush.	Free
Cabbages.....	30c bush.	Free
Beans.....	25c bush.	Free
Eggs.....	30c doz.	Free
Butter.....	4c lb.	Free
Cheese.....	3c lb.	Free
Potatoes.....	20c bush.	Free
Free milk.....	17 1/2c per cent.	Free
Poultry.....	25-35c per cent.	Free
Fish.....	1c lb.	Free

Reduced rates are provided for beef, bacon and ham, pork, lard, meats generally, tomatoes and other vegetables, oatmeal, etc.

The result, to my mind, will mean cheaper food for the worker. That is something devoutly to be wished. The worker will have two markets instead of one to buy from. Rents are lower, the more landlords there are trying to obtain tenants. Food prices will be lower, the more food owners there are trying to obtain purchasers.

Turn About Is Fair Play.

For years the protected interests have had things all their own way. The few have been getting wealthier, while the many have had to fight as hard as ever for a living wage. Experience has proved to the workman that high protection has not made the employer one whit more generous towards his employees. The latter have still to depend upon their own organized efforts to secure the betterment of wages or conditions. It is time the farmer and the artisan had a chance. In the language of reminiscence political phraseology, "It's time for a change."

## How Reciprocity Will Touch British Columbians

Very good reciprocity stuff are the statements credited to Sir Donald Mann, which seem to have been carefully thought out. According to a contemporary, this railway "magnate" observes that mixed farming is necessary to the complete prosperity of the West. Exclusive wheat-growing is not a healthy thing for the prairie provinces. Reciprocity will encourage mixed farming by furnishing a nearby market for certain farm products that at present cannot bear the cost of a long haul. The possible diversion of wheat from east to south does not seem to make this half-owner of a trans-continental railway nervous. He cheerfully maintains that there will be such an increase of production because of the increased immigration which reciprocity will bring that it will more than make up for the loss of British Columbia may look forward to a heavy increase in immigration which will be a direct result of reciprocity. In this province there is no doubt that reciprocity will enormously increase the profits of the "backacher," the intensive farmer tilling his one-man farm with his own hands, by furnishing him with a larger market. The strongest argument for reciprocity in British Columbia is the ample land which this fortunate province possesses. It is obvious that free land will benefit British Columbia, for the richest soil farms on the Pacific Coast are this province's, and it is only necessary to get more capital invested in and more white men working at this wet farming. It is apparent to every right-thinking man that free land will be a boon to British Columbia. Concerning coke, last year this province produced 218,029 long tons of the black stuff, value \$1,308,174, and anyone can see that free coke will be a blessing. Free fruit will result in

better apples for the United States markets. The apples will come from British Columbia. The Chilliwack apple growers who know what kind of apples to grow are selling King apples in San Francisco right now for five cents each, and San Francisco buys King apples because they look good to San Francisco at any price. The English who like good things to eat love the firm-meated, high-tinted, autumn-flavored apples that come from British Columbia better than any apples grown anywhere, but it is possible that British Columbia apples may be starved in the Old Country if the reciprocity agreement comes into force. The United States market is the near-by market and will be served first. But while the fruit-grower will get abundant results from reciprocity, it will be the "backacher" who will be benefited most—the man with the hoe, the custodian of the useful hen, and the raiser of cattle. The feeder of stock will get free hay. British Columbia valley hayfields will grow five tons of hay to the acre, but even at that the land is too valuable for growing hay. Hay was brought all the long way from Ontario to British Columbia last fall. Of course the man who is arguing against reciprocity will say that free potatoes will lower the price of potatoes in this province. Perhaps it will. The humble consumer will give thanks to heaven and Laurier if it does. But potatoes at greatly lowered prices would still be immensely profitable as a crop. Suppose the price goes down as much as ten dollars a ton. Well, any farmer will tell you that these big money in potatoes at twenty dollars a ton. British Columbia delta land has produced as high as twenty tons of potatoes to the acre. Give a farmer land as productive as this, and a near market, and things like gold mines don't interest him. He's got one in his own potato patch.—Saturday Sunset.

## Cheaper Meats Admitted by Tories

That meats will be cheaper in British Columbia under reciprocity was admitted by prominent Conservatives of the East. In a speech in the House of Commons on February 22nd H. R. Ames, the wealthy high protectionist from St. Antoine, Montreal, made this statement as reported in Hansard:

"Taking the question by and large it seems to me that natural products will be cheaper at the ocean ports and for a certain distance. They will be lower in winter. They may be higher in summer owing to the opportunity of sending to the United States."

Read this from the same speech:

"Chilled beef from the Argentine and Australia, frozen lamb and mutton from New Zealand can be laid down in Halifax, St. John or Montreal at ruinous prices. The local export price charged on chilled beef of the entire New Zealand products is 7 1/2 cents per pound. With a duty of three cents, we have kept that out, for it would cost 8 1/2 cents, plus freight. But with a duty of 1 1/2 cents that means that it could be laid down in Canada for 7 cents. And this excellent chilled beef from Argentina and Australia, laid down in Halifax, St. John and Montreal, will bring down the price of every beef animal in the eastern provinces in a short time. Take also, the case of New Zealand lamb and mutton. Last year the entire quantity of the New Zealand product averaged 6 1/2 cents per pound, and even sold at less. With a protective duty of 3 cents per pound, the price would be 9 1/2 cents, which would be enough to keep it out of our markets. But reduce the duty to 1 1/2 cents and you bring the price down to 7 1/2 cents and you make it possible to lay this lamb and mutton down at 3 cents per pound upon the Atlantic or Pacific Coast, and that is a price which our farmers, who produce for the home market, will be unwilling to accept. Australian butter can be laid down in bond in Montreal at 23 cents a pound, and you make it possible to lay this butter down at 18 cents, which is prohibitive. But take the duty off, and our farmers will have to get down to 23 cents, the price at which it is possible to bring this Australian butter in. In January, 1909, the Montreal produce men imported 5,000 packages of Australian butter. The

market stood at 27 1/2 cents for Canadian creamery. It fell within a month to 19 cents. Eastern township butter makers, who get 25 cents to 26 cents for what is shipped from the eastern townships throughout the west, would have to cut down their prices. To-day splendid trade is done from the east on his door, with the west; 100,000 packages go westward every winter, and are scattered all along as far west as Vancouver. With reciprocity in force there will be nothing more of that kind. Australian butter coming from the west and New Zealand butter from the east will each monopolize half our continent, and come in competition at Winnipeg. The same is true at the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Ames has not frightened Eastern farmers, who want reciprocity, but he has pointed out that reciprocity will cheapen the cost of living.

ENGLISH MARKETS OFTEN OVER-SUPPLIED.

The strongest of all arguments from a Canadian point of view is the fact that the imports of food stuffs by England are about the same as they were ten years ago.

Their population of forty-five millions is not large enough to absorb the food products pouring into that market. Only shippers know the serious losses sustained during recent years through glutting the British market.

Their imports of wheat and flour for 1910, reducing the flour to its equivalent in wheat was only 193 million bushels. Russia was the largest shipper. Other countries exported in the following order: India, Canada, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, and the United States.

Canada's wheat crop in 1909 was 165 million bushels. If the area under crop this year yields equal to 1909 we should have considerably over 200 million bushels. This it will be seen is more than the whole of England's imports of wheat from all the countries last year.

It is estimated that Canada in five years will produce at least 300 to 400 million bushels. When even these figures are looked at, no argument is needed to convince any careful mind the need of our looking for another market.

The same argument applies to nearly every other farm product depending on England for its market.